TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION No. 18

MANUAL OF THE MENTAL EXAMINATION OF ALIENS

1918

Prepared under direction of the Surgeon General

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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INTRODUCTION.

his Manual has been prepared under the direction of the geon General by officers of the Public Health Service who e had extensive experience in the examination of immi- nts at Ellis Island, N. Y. As something like seven-tenths of immigration to the United States enters through the port New York, there has resulted at that place an exceptional ortunity for the study and observation of the subject treated n this article. The methods presented in this Manual are result of a process of evolution in which the collaborative rt of many officers has entered and are offered as those that e been found most useful in the mental examination of nigrants.

his Manual is not intended to fulfill the purpose of a text- k, but merely to be a guide to inexperienced officers in the lication of their knowledge of mental diseases and defects, smuch as the problem of determining the mental status of alien often presents peculiar difficulties. The immigrant erally appears for examination as to his mental condition hout the examiner being possessed of the aids that ordinarily er into the determination of such a question. The history of family, as well as his personal history, is unknown and btainable. His previous environments can be only esti- ted or suspected. His friends and relatives, as well as him- , are unwilling to lend their cooperation and the statements ich are made by them must all be accepted with suspicion, , as experience has shown, they are more interested in secur- entry of the alien than in assisting in obtaining the truth. reover, the question of language and of race adds much to difficulty of the situation.

While it is not expected that the medical officer can become, hin a few weeks, a competent alienist, he can, by proper plication and within a reasonable time, fit himself to be highly

useful and competent in the discharge of his duty pertai
to the mental examination of immigrants. It is not esse
that the diagnosis should attain the ultimate degree of re
ment. All that is necessary is the determination of that de
of mental alienation or enfeeblement which renders neces
under the law certification of the immigrant. The proced
however, is by no means unattended with difficulties and
quires reasonable familiarity with the principles of psychi
The greater such familiarity, the more efficient the exami
officer.

Of all the serious problems in the field of public-he
activity, that of the mental examination of arriving alien
one of the most important, and the detection of the insane
the mentally defective among arriving aliens and the preven
of their entry has a value that, from the standpoint of nati
welfare, can hardly be overestimated. Physical disability
give rise to dependency, but with the death of the individual
Nation is relieved of the burden. In the case of the insan
mentally defective there is imposed a burden which tend
perpetuate itself. Each mental defective may become the
genitor of a line of paupers, vagrants, criminals, or insane
sons which will terminate only with the extinction of the r
Were the expense to be purely financial it would be deplor
enough, but to the cost in dollars and cents must be added
ever-present moral degeneracy and its pernicious influence u
society.

Medical officers engaged in the mental examination of al
should thoroughly realize the gravity of their obligation.
this work of safeguarding the public health, particularly in
field of mental hygiene, they should be judiciously impartia
their examination and in their diagnosis, and should no
swayed by their personal sympathy to modify in any way t
professional judgment.

A brief experience in this work will soon make it eviden
any officer so engaged that he must exercise the utmost
an' judgment in certifying immigrants as to mental aliena
or deficiency. The necessity for withdrawal of certificat
calculated to impair the confidence of the immigration autl
ties in the medical examination and would tend to reflect

dit upon the examiners. It is urged, therefore, that an officer uld always fully and carefully weigh the case before sign- a certificate, in order that he may avoid the disagreeable y later of possibly having to reverse himself.

The medical examiner should ever keep in mind the purely visory relation which he bears to the immigration authori- s, and in making out the certificates which furnish informa- n to immigration boards he should endeavor to prepare them that, as far as possible, the presentation of the case should clear to the average layman. In connection with this man- medical officers engaged in the mental examination of aliens uld thoroughly familiarize themselves with the Regulations verning the Medical Inspection of Aliens, and should also d the various special articles prepared by officers of the blic Health Service on the medical examination of arriving ens and on the subject of immigration in general.

SUMMARY OF LAWS BEARING ON MENTAL INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Congress has endeavored to prevent the entrance of mentally unsound individuals into this country by passing laws, which to date may be summarized as follows:

All aliens afflicted with idiocy, insanity, imbecility, feebleminddedness,[1] epilepsy, constitutional psychopathic inferiority or chronic alcoholism, or who have previously had an attack of insanity are to be excluded. It is also provided that any person not coming under the above classification who is certified to be mentally defective is to be excluded.

The physical and mental examination of arriving immigrants must be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health Service who have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of doctor of medicine. In case of emergency, when officers of the Public Health Service are not available, civil surgeons who have had not less than four years' professional experience may be employed for this purpose.

The law provides that all aliens shall be examined by not less than two medical officers, at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, and also that medical officers of the Public Health Service who have had special training in the diagnosis of insanity and mental defects shall be detailed for duty or employed at all ports of entry designated by the Secretary of Labor.

Provision is made for a board of medical officers convened by the Surgeon General, to which an alien certified for insanity

[1] Definitions of these terms will be found in sec. 63 of Regulations Governing the Medical Inspection of Aliens. In the enforcement of the immigration laws "feeble-mindedness" is understood to mean a degree of mental defect above that of the idiot and imbecile, and the word has that meaning in this manual.

al defect may appeal his case and present one expert med-witness.

edical officers of the Public Health Service may be detailed luty in foreign countries in connection with the enforce- of the immigration law.

e master of a steamship arriving with aliens on board, or irst or second below him in command, must make oath or nation that he has caused the ship's surgeon to make a ical and mental examination of each alien, and the surgeon quired to make oath or affirmation that he has done so that the list or manifest is full, correct, and true in all culars relative to the mental and physical condition of the s.[1]

the examining surgeons certify that any alien is afflicted idiocy, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, insanity, epilepsy, itutional psychopathic inferiority, or chronic alcoholism give an opinion that the condition might have been detected competent examination at the foreign port of embarkation, Secretary of Labor may impose a fine of $200 on the com- bringing the alien, and in addition compel it to pay to the a sum equal to that paid by him for his transportation from nitial point of departure to the port of arrival. If a com- bring in an alien afflicted with any mental defect other those above specifically named, a fine of $25 may be imposed, the sum paid by the alien for his transportation must be ded to him. These fines to not apply to railroads entering United States from foreign contiguous territory.

a vessel carrying passengers between a port of the United s and a foreign country has on board employed thereon alien afflicted with idiocy, imbecility, insanity, or epilepsy a medical officer of the Public Health Service certifies that lien was so afflicted at the time he was engaged or taken oard and that the existence of such affliction might have detected by a competent medical examination at such time, e of $50 may be imposed.

---

[1] the vessel carries no surgeon, the examination must be made by competent surgeon at the port of embarkation, and he must so d on the manifest.

If an alien is rejected on account of mental disability and he or she is accompanied by an alien whose care is required the rejected alien, and the medical officers so certify, the companying alien may be excluded also.

A rejected alien may be held for treatment until fit to tra

The law admits all aliens on probation. At any time wit five years after entry they may be deported if found to have b in a deportable class when admitted. Any alien who within years after entry becomes a public charge from causes affirmatively shown by himself or friends to have arisen sul quent to landing is also to be deported.

COMMENT ON IMPOSITION OF FINES.

If an idiot, imbecile. feeble-minded person, epileptic, chr alcoholic, or person suffering with constitutional psychopat inferiority is found who could have been detected by a compet examination at the port of embarkation, the examining offi should attach to the certificate a statement to this effect for information of the immigration authorities, in order that proper fine may be imposed.

It is evidently the intention of the law to compel steams companies to exercise reasonable care to avoid as far as p sible bringing into this country mentally unfit immigrants, in the practical application of this section of the law we sh regard the term "a competent medical examination" to m an examination of substantially the same character and s as that conducted at the port of arrival. It is proper, howe to make due allowance for the difficulties which of neces surround the examination of immigrants at the port of parture. It would not be feasible to detain people there f week or more on mere suspicion for the purpose of giving t mental tests, although such detention is allowable at the p of arrival. Cases which are easily and promptly diagn here should be put into the class for which fines should be posed. Idiots and imbeciles will always fall in this class, except in the presence of obvious physical anomalies, a is seldom justified in cases of mental deficiency above the g of imbecility.

In the case of the insanities due allowance should be made for e sudden development of manic or depressive symptoms in rsons who might have appeared entirely normal when the ssel sailed. The time of development as shown by the his- ry should determine the course of action in cases of this kind. kewise it is to be remembered that many delusional cases ow nothing in their facies and very little in their conduct conversation which would make them easily detected. With few exceptions, fines for bringing in insane persons will be stified only in those cases showing deterioration, mannerisms, d peculiarities of facies or abnormal conduct, and whose type psychosis is such that it could not have arisen after embarka- n.

With the accumulated data obtained after several weeks' ob- vation on shipboard and at the immigration station, it is en possible to diagnose cases of constitutional psychopathic eriority and chronic alcoholism which could not have been lier detected, and the occasions where a fine can be imposed these conditions are rare. This is especially true of the mer.

In general, caution should be observed in applying this sec- n of the law in its relation to the mentally abnormal immi- nt, and due allowance made for the variations in the conduct many of these patients which make them conspicuously abnor- l at one time and apparently normal at another.

PRIMARY INSPECTION.

Regulations for the mental examination of aliens are giv in sections 24–61 of Miscellaneous Publications No. 5.[1] The p cedure to be followed at the different ports will depend in gr measure upon local conditions. That followed at Ellis Isla through which seven-tenths of all immigrants pass, will found in detail in Reprint No. 398 from the Public Health l ports.[2] It appears desirable to consider some points not touc upon in these two publications in regard to the signs to detected at the primary inspection.

The ideal method of detecting mental irregularities would to subject each individual to careful examination and more less prolonged observation. Unfortunately the volume of w which must be performed in a given time and other circu stances usually preclude such a course, and the method u must be that of attempting rapidly to select from the total nu ber those individuals whom it is thought may have some men defect. These are then held for a more careful examinat and, under certain circumstances, for prolonged observation.

This primary mental examination represents, of course, first contact with the alien, and is of supreme importance. It indeed, the critical point. Once it is passed and the immigr allowed to go his way, he will never again be seen, unless he apprehended and returned by municipal or State authorities.

The detection of insane persons at the primary examinat will, of course, depend to some extent on such circumstances the type of insanity and the stage of the disease. Evide certain types which do not show mental deterioration or phys

[1] "Regulations governing the Medical Inspection of Aliens," Pu Health Service, 1917.

[2] May 18, 1917.

FIG. 1.—An average group of suspected mental defectives, selected from about two hundred who were chalked "X" on the line inspection. In the back row, from the left, the first and fifth girls, and in the front row, the second, third, and fourth were finally certified feeble-minded.

FIG. 2.—Low-grade imbecile. Age, 11 years.

FIG. 3.—High-grade imbecile. Age, 17 years.

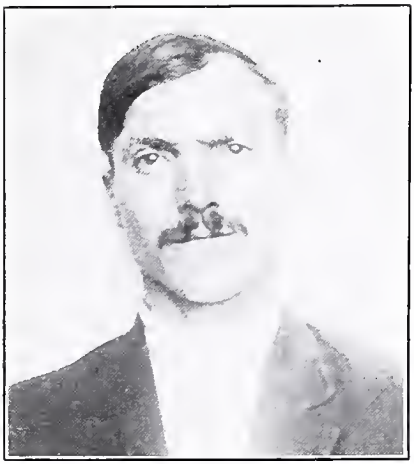


FIG. 4.—Low moron. Age, 30 years.

FIG. 5.—A constitutional inferior.

FIG. 6.—A chronic alcoholic (on a base of constitutional inferiority).

FIG. 7.—Dementia precox. Facial rigidity and clenching of teeth.

FIG. 8.—Dementia precox. Apathy.

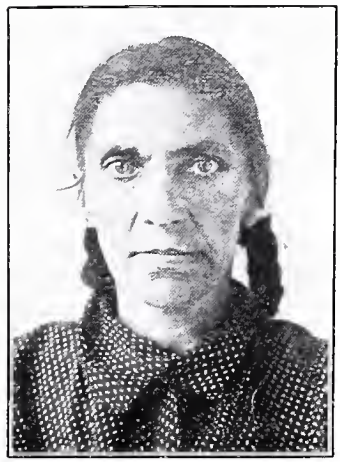


FIG 9.—Irritability and surliness. The firm mouth and earnestness of expression suggest combativeness.

FIG. 10.—A typical expression of anxiety.

FIG. 11.—Advanced juvenile paretic. Expression of apprehension. The facial expression suggested feeble-mindedness.

FIG. 12.—Well-marked manic state, happy and overactive, yet the expression does not suggest it. In fact, mental disorder of no kind is suggested.

FIG. 13.—An advanced paretic. Lack of tone and expression with ironing out of one naso-labial fold.

FIG. 14.—Dementia paralytica. Expression earnest, attentive, and serious. Does not suggest mental disorder.

hanges incident to the psychosis can not be readily detected. ther types may escape detection, because at the particular time f examination they may not display mental peculiarities, as ould be quite possible, for example, in some cases of dementia raecox and manic depressive insanities.

Idiots and imbeciles will, as a rule, hardly escape detection y experienced officers. Detection of higher grades of mental efectiveness offers, however, peculiar difficulties.

In endeavoring to pick out aliens who may have mental de-cts, one is guided largely by their appearance, attitude, and nduct. Most experienced examiners agree that very little de ndence can be placed upon appearance alone, although idiots id many imbeciles generally present some physical signs which mediately attract attention to their mental condition.

The low, narrow forehead, receding chin, closely set eyes, pro-uding and misshapen ears, and other facial irregularities so ten referred to as the "signs of degeneracy" have not the im-rtance formerly supposed. A great many feeble-minded per-ns on ordinary inspection present no physical signs whatever nich would indicate real lack of intelligence. Nevertheless. e examiner should have made close observation of facial ex-essions, both in normal and abnormal persons, especially as to nether they may be said to be gloomy, sad, anxious, apprehen-ve, elated, hostile, confused, sleepy, cyanotic, exalted, arrogant, nceited, restless, impatient, etc. An examination of the photo-aphs which appear herewith (Figs. 1–14), may prove interest-ig and instructive in this connection. It will be of advantage to vide aments, so far as appearance goes, into two general classes. me are dull, apathetic, slow in their movements, and do not y the usual attention to their surroundings. These by their of preoccupation and obvious lack of normal interest in what going on around them may in some instances excite suspicion to their mental soundness. Others are overstimulated, always motion, and their attention is easily aroused, but not held. ese would certainly afford no clue to their true mental status casual inspection. On the contrary, they would often impress e as being unusually bright. Muscular incoordination is also a ture noted not infrequently among aments.

In considering the attitude and conduct of aliens, due allowance must be made for racial and other characteristics, and must never be forgotten that the subject is in an environment entirely different from anything he has ever experienced before and that as a result his mental processes are very naturally profoundly disturbed.

The ability to talk with the alien during line inspection is obviously of immense importance to the medical examiner. Under the circumstances, the use of interpreters is usually impracticable. As a consequence, it is highly advisable that medical officers engaged in this work acquire at least a few words and phrases in the several foreign languages which they are likely to encounter most frequently. It will be found of immense advantage to ask one or two simple questions. The manner in which the alien replies will often immediately determine whether he should be passed or held for further examination. Useful questions and phrases are given below and their equivalents in the different languages will be found in Appendix C.

Numbers 1 to 50.	Name the months in the year.
Days of the week and months of the year.	Count from 1 to 20.
	Count backward from 20 to 1.
What is your name?	How much is 4 and 4?
How old are you?	How much is 4 away from 7?
Where do you come from?	What is this?
Where are you going?	Do what I do.
What is your work?	Draw this.
Did you ever go to school?	Are you sick?
Can you read and write?	Come here.
Name the days in the week.	Go ahead.

While this entire list will be found useful, some parts of it are more so than others. Experience shows that the most essential are the following:

Counting from 1 to 20.	How old are you?
Where are you going?	How much is ——?

It is suggested, therefore, that these be first acquired and others added gradually as need arises and experience gro

PROPER ENVIRONMENT AND ATTITUDE FOR INTENSIVE EXAMINATION.

In conducting any examination which is to be regarded as conclusive it is highly esseutial that all conditions be favorable to the subject. The room should be quiet and well ventilated, and as much of the official surroundings should be removed as circumstances will permit. The temperature of the room (in winter) should not be over 70° F. A bath, a good meal, sleep, aud examination in the morning will give the immigrant the opportunity to be at his best. Not more than three persons should be present at the examination. The alien should thoroughly understand the interpreter, and the latter should be kind, patient, and sympathetic. The alien should never be told that he is wrong when he makes a mistake nor discouraged in any way. The examiner should impress the alien with his good intentions and give an easy test to start with.

If the subject is a child, the parents may be either a great help or a great hindrance, depending on their attitude. If a timid woman is to be tested and there are other more fearless women present, one of the latter should be taken first. If the immigrant is stubborn or emotional, suitable advice should be given and the case allowed to wait over a day or so. When the attitude is found to be a chronic one, however, the examination should be deferred no longer. Prolonged detention is undesirable and impractical. Nevertheless, the decision is one to weigh with such consequences to the alien that it should not be made hastily. He should be reexamined until the officer feels that he can conscientiously go into court, if uecessary, and defend his action.

USE OF INTERPRETERS.

The necessity of employing an interpreter detracts from the efficiency of a mental examination. In cases of suspected mental deficiency the interpreter may sometimes be eliminated if certain intelligence tests are used and the examiner has a knowledge of a few words and phrases in the language employed. The use of intelligence tests in dealing with those

suspected of insanity, however, is without value. A flue knowledge of the alien's language is necessary. It would ideal for the examiners themselves to be well versed in t languages and customs of the suspected aliens, for otherwi they will miss some cases which should be obvious. Since tl is impossible when so many races must be dealt with an int preter is necessary.

Even with a careful, well-trained interpreter much is lost any examination of an insane person. Certain significant pressions and tones of voice can not be translated, and ma things which would be of great significance to a psychiat mean nothing to an interpreter, and therefore remain untra lated. This is a serious handicap in those cases in which lusions are not freely expressed and which show no physi signs or eccentricities of behavior or conduct and little, if a deterioration. In most of these examinations there is usu no readily available history of previous antisocial conduct u which conclusions might be based. There is no guide, but indefinite, accidentally discovered clue.

When to the above-mentioned sources of error, confusion uncertainty there is added an indifferent or incompetent in preter the difficulties of the situation are greatly increa The advantage, then, of having the aid of a good interprete plainly apparent. He should be intelligent and conscient and should have received training in the examination of me cases.

Of prime importance is that he have a thorough knowled the alien's language. Some interpreters attempt to spe number of languages and dialects. They may be successfu far as ordinary interpretation is concerned; but, as before tioned, in a mental examination it is important that every and expression be understood. Sometimes it is evident the interpreter and alien do not understand each other when the interpreter assures the examiner that they do. a condition will be apparent, for instance, when the subjec to be asked the same question several times before he co hends, and when the interpreter is uncertain about the re This confusion often occurs and seems to be in a measur avoidable. It is one of the reasons why tests which in

mprehension of language give such poor results in the mental amination of immigrants. Obviously in dealing with an sane case the uncertainty is still greater and care must be ken not to draw too hasty conclusions. When a difference in lect occurs, incoherent or irrelevant remarks can not be ected and even the significance of delusions may be entirely t and the insanity remain undiscovered. On the other hand, bright, intelligent alien may, because of faulty interpreta- n, appear stupid or demented.

The importance of exercising patience with mildness of nner and speech should be impressed upon the interpreter. ens are unavoidably embarrassed by the strangeness of the tation in which they find themselves, and, if to this handicap added the emotions arising from rough and unkind treatment he hands of a uniformed officer, a true picture of their men- condition will not be obtained. Some interpreters are tem- amentally unfit to aid in a mental examination because they their temper and raise their voice when receiving wrong wers. It would be well for the above reason alone if medical ers had their choice of interpreters.[1]

xact translation should be insisted on so far as possible, cially in insane cases. The interpreter should understand not he but the physician is examining the case, and that important for the examiner to know everything which the n says if a correct diagnosis is to be made. Time is wasted, xample, when the interpreter engages the subject in several ites' conversation, and then instead of stating what was ully said gives his analysis of the alien's remarks by in- ing the examiner that the alien says "yes" or "no," or does hink he is being persecuted. Such an interpreter has made s mind that the subject is normal and his services, so far e case in question is concerned, may as well be dispensed With translations like this, clues to delusions will be lost.

[1] e temperamentally unfit could then be eliminated and those n who take an interest in the work, pay attention to the cases, and exact translations of what the alien says. Good results are expected so long as the mental work is only a side issue super- to their regular duties.

and incoherent or irrelevant conversation, which may be ju as important as delusions, can not be detected.

It is not to be inferred, however, that an interpreter's analy of a case is necessarily valueless. On the contrary, the opini of one who has had experience in mental examinations a who is thoroughly familiar with the language and customs the alien's race is in many cases helpful. When, as sometin happens, such an interpreter volunteers the information t something is wrong with the patient's mind, it should be sumed that he has good reasons for making the stateme although nothing of especial importance has yet appeared the examiner.[1]

THE NORMAL IMMIGRANT.

In order to diagnose mental disease and mental deficienc an immigrant at an immigration station, a knowledge of the n tal ability and conduct of the normal or average immigran the time of landing is necessary. Such knowledge can be ga only by experience. In order to assist a medical officer in s a study an experimental examination of normal aliens was dertaken at Ellis Island and is reported in Public Health letin No. 90—The Mentality of Arriving Immigrants. It pears that little discussion of the normal immigrant beyond is contained in that report is necessary.[2]

It will be noticed, however, that this study was made c on illiterates and near illiterates from eastern and northea European countries, from which most of the United States i gration has come in recent years. The standard of norm would be higher for people coming from northwestern Eu

[1] The need of careful and explicit instructions to interpreters have not by experience become familiar with the purpose of intelligence tests may be illustrated by the following incident interpreter was requested to tell the story of the woman found room cut into 18 pieces, and ask the alien if he thought she herself. Missing the purpose of the story entirely, he told the that one piece of the woman was found in one part of the town, another part, and so on.

[2] In that bulletin will also be found a description and consid of the value of many tests the use of which is advised in this man

ere economic conditions are better and universal education he rule. The latter may be classed on a plane with Ameri- s, and their ability to perform intelligence tests may be roximately estimated from the works of Binet, Goddard, and ers, as well as from the reports of Public Health Service ers on American school children.

n examining immigrants, these variations in mental ability different races should be borne in mind. High-grade de- ives who have had certain environmental and educational ntages are able to do with ease some intelligence tests ch are entirely beyond the powers of many normal illiter- aliens. It follows, therefore, that if all are judged by the rate standard many defectives will pass; conversely, if rates are graded according to the standards used in the case ducated people, many normal persons would be certified as ctives. Formal tests of ability are therefore poor substi- s for common sense and experience in the mental exami- n of aliens.[1] Too many scales would have to be devised, their accuracy would always be open to question. The rtation of an alien is too serious a matter to depend upon number of years in intelligence he happens to fall below bitrary age standard.

ONDARY EXAMINATIONS OF SUSPECTED MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

arriving at a diagnosis of those suspected of mental defi- y on primary inspection, the history should be taken and tensive physical examination made and the facts obtained o supplement the mental examination.

TAKING OF HISTORY.

aking the history it is important to remember that parents atives are loath to admit degeneracy in the family. They kely to conceal inferiorities and exaggerate the mental

[1] such systems of examination the various tests used are given in weight. The subject is scored on each test, and a general e made of the results. This is then compared with some more or bitrary standard to determine whether or not the person is ve.

powers of their offspring. In addition, immigrants knowing t purpose of the examination have an added motive for conce ing the truth. Some of them are too ignorant to give sat factory histories, even when they try to. However, questional histories often furnish information of much assistance in t correct diagnosis of what might otherwise be considered doubtful case. It is found, for instance, that labor was und prolonged, difficult, or instrumental, and that the infant un examination was therefore asphyxiated; there may have b convulsions in early childhood; dentition, standing, walki and speaking may have been abnormally delayed; the ch having developed normally up to a certain age, may have come retarded after a serious illness; other members of family may be insane, epileptic, or defective; the subject h have shown marked perversity of conduct or been unable keep up with other children at school; or it may be that, beca of his inability to learn as well as the others, he was taken of school, and is therefore the only illiterate member of family.

It is not often that any information of value can be obta about an adult immigrant suspected of being defective, for reason that the history of his early life must usually be t from the patient himself, and he naturally knows little, if thing, of many important points concerning it.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

The physical examination includes a survey of the so-c stigmata of degeneracy. Among idiots and imbeciles thes common, but they are often absent in the high-grade defec and are perhaps not much more common with them than people who have normal minds. It is of some significance, ever, when a person of apparently dull mentality shows t more of these anomalies, and, in the final summing up case, they may point the way to a correct diagnosis.

Among these so-called signs of degeneration are peculia in the conformation of the skull, features, limbs, or Sometimes the skull presents an abnormally flattened occi malformation of the frontal or occipital region, or there

marked asymmetry in shape. The limbs, too, may be disproportionately short or disproportionately long. The normal ation of length of the digits to each other may be lost and re may be polydactylism or syndactylism. The characterics of one sex may approach those of the other. The faces y present unduly prominent cheek bones with a markedly cacted, small chin; the palate may be V-shaped or high lted; the teeth deficient or excessive in number and irregu- y shaped or implanted. The ears sometimes show undue minence or flattening, irregularity in size, adherent lobule, other anomalies; one or both eyelids droop, or there may picanthus and small, obliquely placed palpebral fissures, so the inner end is lower than the outer.

ertain of the anomalies mentioned above are constant charristics of some races, such as the flat occiput of the Illyrians. secondary amentia these inherited anomalies would bear relation to the mental defect, but there are likely to be ent physical changes, depending on causative agents such ereditary syphilis, cretanism, hydrocephalus, and lesions of rain, causing various paralyses and contractures.[1]

MENTAL EXAMINATION.[2]

ere are two general methods used for the mental examinaof aliens suspected of mental defect: (1) Ascertaining the nt of acquired knowledge which their minds contain; (2) pting actually to test their various mental activities.

ertaining amount of acquired knowledge.—In the first od the assumption is that a normal person in a given onment will subconsciously acquire and retain a certain nt of knowledge concerning the ordinary affairs of every-

e various physical accompaniments of this form of amentia are ious that they would not escape attention in persons old enough k, but infants carried in arms may show gross anatomic changes ll pass undetected unless special attention is paid to them. This mportant point to remember during line inspection.

a preliminary step to the study of methods of diagnosing mental veness among aliens by mental tests, a careful survey of Public Bulletin No. 90, "Mentality of the Arriving Immigrant," should e.

day life. Thus, a farmer's boy ought to know the seasons sowing and reaping of crops, the amount of yield from an ac the quantity of milk a cow gives, how long it takes a chicke egg to hatch, and the process of butter making, regardless whether or not he has been to school. On the contrary, would be unreasonable to expect a city-bred seamstress to familiar with any of these things. She ought, however, to kn the price of cloth, the quantity needed to make a dress, names of colors and materials, and be able to figure the amo of her weekly wages. There would be other matters with wh both would be conversant, such as the number of hours i day, the months of the year, and the days of the week. Th are many facts which may properly be considered as items common knowledge in all civilized communities, even among most ignorant of the population. Among these are the n of the ruler, the seat of the government, and the date significance of great religious festivals like Christmas Easter. It is also to be expected that all persons who employed in any occupation should be able to solve the si problems in arithmetic which arise in making purchases giving change. Likewise, they should know the value of different coins and bills used in the community.

Through such questions a man's mental capacity is gauge what he has absorbed and retained. It is a perfectly rel and accurate method in cases in which the previous env ment is known; but it is open to the great objection th many instances we can not even approximately estimate the environment has been. This is especially true in the of foreigners. What are likely to be considered matte universal knowledge may be absolutely unknown to the account of the extreme limitations of their surroundings. it is surprising to find that a peasant girl can not tell the by a watch until it is learned that the only article of the she has ever come in contact with was the clock in the v school which she had attended for only a few weeks. almost impossible for Americans to realize the narrown the lives of some of the poorer classes of the countr Europe. Many of these people live a life of sordidnes

ard-working monotony almost beyond belief, resulting in a ental equipment which is correspondingly limited and stunted. me of them can not even repeat the names of the days of the ek, knowing when Sunday comes only through the ringing of e church bell. Frequently immigrants from remote districts not know what year it is. The farmer of southern Italy, till- a few acres of land and living in a hut, the bare walls of ich contain only one ornament, an unframed picture of the donna, and the only articles of furniture of which are a bed, able, a chair or two, a few kitchen utensils, and a little bed- g, can hardly be expected to define the word "charity." He s never been 50 miles from his place of birth. He could not go o a room in any ordinary American home and give the name his own language for even a small part of the things he would there, because he has never seen or heard of them before. s possessions, his ideas, his vocabulary, and his experiences all extremely limited, and he must be judged and measured ordingly.

Thus in determining feeble-mindedness in foreign races by asuring the amount of an alien's acquired knowledge, a great l of time and energy must be expended in deciding what are mal standards for each race and also for the various social geographical classes in each country. At best such stand- s are only relative.

ascertaining mental activities.—Testing the mental ability of individual independently of the amount of knowledge he have acquired presents difficulties. The tests devised for suring the higher faculties of the mind in the examination n are largely academic and furnish rather unsatisfactory ence as to the way the subject will use his judgment or on in solving the problems of everyday life. Everyone knows unsatisfactory school examinations are as a test of mental ity, and the same thing is true of mental examinations. ed, the division of the normal mind into its different parts not as yet been perfectly described or defined, and many he well-recognized divisions overlap and intermingle to a ee so confusing that it can not always be decided exactly t powers are involved in performing certain acts.

Questions to test reasoning ability.—To determine the ability of the subject to reason abstractly, to form correct judgments and to draw logical conclusions, a considerable number o methods may be used. As all of these overlap, they will b taken up together. It is intended merely to mention certai lines along with the examination may be conducted. Each in vestigator will modify them to suit his own individual ideas an the case before him.

The examiner may describe an imaginary situation, callin for a decision on the part of the subject under certain suppose conditions. Two examples will suffice.

(1) The subject is told that he is shipwrecked and alone in small boat many hundred miles from shore. He has with hi in the boat two boxes, one containing 50 pounds of bread; t other, 50 pounds of gold. The sea is very rough, and it is nece sary to throw one of the boxes overboard to keep the boat fro sinking. The subject is then asked to tell which box he wou discard.

(2) He is told that his house is on fire and burning fierce There is time to make but one trip to the second story. Wh he gets upstairs he finds but two articles worth saving. One a mattress, the other a large lamp. He must throw one out the window and carry the other down. Which one will he ca down?

Moreover, certain premises may be stated and a false c clusion drawn, the subject being asked if he concurs. For ample, he is told that a young woman's body was found i room, cut into 18 pieces. The police say that she commit suicide. Does he think that this is likely?

In all hypothetic questions it must be remembered that imagination of certain classes of aliens is extremely limi and they may make the wrong reply because they are unabl picture the actual situation; whereas if the thing actu happened to them they would, in reality, take the proper cou This lack of the constructive imagination is very significan feeble-mindedness, but its existence is rather difficult to pr A test along this line may be attempted by carefully drawin imaginary picture in which something not actually menti is perfectly obvious to anyone who really can form the me

ture, then by direct means ascertaining if the subject realizes condition which has been purposely left out of the verbal cription.

'or example, the alien is told that he and a companion are owrecked in a small boat and floating on the sea. When y left the vessel, which was destroyed, they took with them buckets of fresh water. Several days have elapsed since accident and they have consumed all of the water in one ket and it is empty. The other bucket is still full of the h water, their only supply. He suddenly discovers that his panion's coat is on fire. Will he pour the bucket of fresh er over him, or what will he do? Obviously if he can picture situation at all he will state that he will reach over the side fill the empty bucket with salt water and use that, or he take the coat off and dip it in the sea.

nother good question is to ask whether in scrubbing a flight tairs the subject would begin at the top or at the bottom.

all questions like the above, in which two alternatives are ed, the reason of the choice must be given, because by ly guessing the right answer would be given at least half of time.

sts somewhat similar to these and some problems and rdities are found in the introduction to the case histories pendix D). These tests, as well as the questions of comension used in the Binet system, require some explanation o their application to immigrants. Their value depends the educational opportunities the subject may have had and anguage he speaks. In giving such tests through an interer one can not be sure that the alien has been correctly told was intended, and in translating his answer some imnt detail may be unintentionally perverted or lost. Again, al immigrants with little or no schooling often fail entirely mprehend the questions or see the absurdities. For exe, with the suicide story given on page 24, it is not unusual t such answers as, "Indeed, I was not there," "It was a sin for her to kill herself." Failures as bad as these by ns who have had five or six years' schooling point strongly ental defect, but for most of the immigrants they have significance. In general, it may be said that while these

tests have a certain limited value in the examination of arri aliens, too much importance should not be attached to th This is especially true of the absurdities and questions of c prehension before mentioned.

Good definitions for abstract terms such as "justice" "charity" are not to be expected from illiterates, likewise do not as a rule define concrete objects in terms other than

Counting and mathematical problems.[1]—Examination of ity to count and figure even to a limited degree is extremely portant and should be made in every case. The alien shoul asked to count from 1 to 20 and then backward from 20 to 1

Inability to count from 1 to 20 by anyone above 12 yea age is evidence of low intelligence in nearly all cases. Very of the most illiterate feeble-minded fail to do this on the day examined. Normal Europeans of 15 years or more not been known to fail, but below this age there have been a failures in children about whose normal mentality there see to be little doubt. Therefore, failure even by an adult can be considered an absolute indication of mental deficiency though it usually means imbecility.

One can count backward by four different mental process

1. By successively subtracting one number from the prece

2. By reverse association of the numbers in their re order.

3. By drawing a mental picture of the numbers in their lar order as they would appear on a printed page and reading them from right to left.

4. By learning them backward and repeating them by ro

Counting backward by any of the first three methods somewhat complicated mental act and shows considerabl gree of mental development. Counting backward by rote not. It can easily be detected, however, by extending the ess, as the subject fails when taken beyond the point h learned.

Nearly all illiterates succeed with this test on the day rival. It is, therefore, plain that failure to learn it after

[1] A description of these tests and of those given on the following will be found in Public Health Bulletin No. 90.

five days' trial places the subject at least among the dullards. is not unusual for immigrants to fail, even though their ends and relatives try to teach them from day to day. Some the stupid ones take several days before they get the idea going back at all; they go back a few numbers and then rt forward again. It would seem that all such people must defective, and it is probable that most of them are; but the stion is not so easily determined, and it would be unwise to certify an alien because of this failure alone.

Success, of course, does not prove that the subject has a nor- l mind. Many defectives who have had schooling are able do the test with ease, and all the feeble-minded illiterates well as a few of the imbeciles will learn 20 to 1 by rote if en sufficient time.

Even though an illiterate makes a number of mistakes in actual counting, it is considered a good performance if he s the general idea and shows that he is working at the prob- n in a rational way. This is especially true on the first mination.

f a person who has had educational opportunities makes a ure of this test his case is regarded with extreme suspicion.

imple sums.—As a rule failure to count backward means a poor showing in simple addition and subtraction.

Tests of this kind are more valuable with illiterates than with rates. With the latter variations in arithmetical ability are great, depending upon the degree of education and previous erience, that anything approaching a standard could not be ablished. Moreover, experience with one type of alien can , without modification, be applied to another.

Nearly all normal illiterate immigrants solve simple abstract blems such as 6+7, 8+9, 12+12, 10—3, and many of them able to solve more difficult ones. They improve from day to in their ability to do these problems, whereas mental defec- s show little, if any, improvement.[1]

Sometimes, after several months, a case will fail on such iple sums as 4+5 and 4+3. It would seem that anyone who

[1] While the friends of aliens certified as mentally defective are able o each them to count backward, they have little success in improv- their ability to do mathematical problems.

failed as badly as this, if only on the first day examined, wou certainly be defective; but the diagnosis is not always cle nor easily made. The point to determine in case of failure wi this test is what weight should be given to it, which can or be determined in connection with results obtained in oth tests.

Repeating digits.—The superficial memory and the attenti may be readily tested by measuring the ability to repeat digi The method used[1] has been found of more value for work w immigrants than the slow, monotonous repetition used by ma other workers. Briefly, in each case the method which enab the subject to repeat the most digits is used.

Repeating digits is one of the best tests and should be giv to every alien who comes to secondary examination. Capac to perform this test naturally varies greatly with differe social classes and somewhat with different races. The avera normal illiterate alien, above the age of 9, usually repeats least 5 figures on the first day examined. After having be given the test on several successive days nearly all of th do as well and many do better. Binet and Goddard give 7 as t requirement for French and Americans, but it has been fou that many educated, adult Americans repeat 10 or mo Some of this latter class tested by officers at Ellis Island a able to repeat 11, 12, and 13. It is probable that this capac is by no means uncommon among persons whose occupat would tend to develop this faculty. However, the majority American school children do not retain more than 7, althou some as young as 6 years repeat this many or more.[2] T capacity of all Anglo-Saxons runs parallel with that of Am icans and 7 should be considered low for adults from Engli speaking countries. Some Irish peasant girls who have lit education do 7, 8, and 9 with ease.

Some illiterate adults from southern Europe repeat only f digits and fail to improve with later examinations. Probably

[1] Method described in Public Health Bulletin No. 90.

[2] See "Mental Status of Rural School Children. Report of liminary survey made in New Castle County, Del., with a description the tests employed." By E. H. Mullan. Reprint No. 377 from Pu Health Reports.

these, and surely all of the men, have intelligences below rmal, yet many of them are not defective. It is believed, wever, that those who fail to repeat four digits are in all ses either defective or demented. Likewise any Anglo-Saxon ove 12 years of age, who has had any educational oppor- nities at all and retains only six digits, is regarded with spicion. All of this class who repeat no more than five are rhaps defective, but not to be certified without other evidence subnormal mentality.

In the hands of an examiner who knows what to expect from there is probably no single test which gives more informa- n about the capacity of the subject's mind. Poor ability in e performance of this test probably means poor mentality a larger proportion of cases than it does in other tests.

Cube test.—The cube test is also very useful. Like repeating its, it has been found to be a good test for all classes of migrants and should be given to every case examined. A ge number of combinations may be made, testing the powers attention and memory to a greater or less degree. Obviously, se are the two processes chiefly involved in this test. All iters on the subject are agreed that inability to control the ention is a marked symptom of most defectives. With terates, performance with this test usually runs parallel h their ability to repeat digits, while, on the other hand, ividuals who have had schooling may make a comparatively r showing in its performance. No feeble-minded person has n observed to do well with five cubes, although some of them er practice on successive days may make a perfect score with r. Sometimes even after several days' trial an alien will to make one successful movement out of six with the four- e test. Such cases are always extremely suspicious and st of them are defective. All normal persons, except quite ng children, succeed with three cubes. Some imbeciles also ch three blocks fairly well, but their score is not likely to be fect.

Copying.—The copying of simple geometric figures, such as square, triangle, and diamond has not proved to be a good for illiterate aliens. It should be kept in mind, however, as s used quite frequently in examining those who can write.

Performance tests.—Each immigrant should be given one two performance tests. These consist of a frame with emp spaces into which blocks of corresponding size and shape f The subject is required properly to adjust the blocks into t frame. There are a number of these tests, some of them ve simple and others more difficult. The manner in which t subject attempts to solve them throws considerable light on h general intelligence.

Such puzzles may be solved by using a very pure and hi form of reasoning, but it is doubtful whether they are or narily attacked in this manner. It requires less mental effo actually to fit the blocks into the different spaces of the fra in a haphazard fashion than to think out a plan of solutio and often the correct arrangement appears to be discover by repeated trials rather than by reason. A very low grade reasoning is required to complete the frame in this way, the su ject simply remembering the previous unsuccessful combin tions. After it has been once worked out in this fashion is not difficult to repeat.

With these tests errors arising through the use of int preters are avoided, as we are able to observe the actual wo ings of the subject's mind without the intervention of a thi party. Another advantage of their use among immigrants that, unlike many other intelligence tests, their solution d not depend upon such acquired accomplishments as reading a writing. Unfortunately for our work, their performance d not depend upon native ability alone, and there is a differe between the facility with which literate and illiterate peo solve them. Because of illiteracy many immigrants have b deprived of opportunities for developing constructive abili It has been noticed that some children who can scarcely re but have had an abundance of toys and picture books do bet with such puzzles than many adult illiterate aliens. The terpretation of results with these tests is therefore not alwa easy, and they have not been found so widely useful as it w at one time hoped they might be. Only in the case of idi and imbeciles would it be possible to make a diagnosis w performance tests alone. Many normal people make a p showing with them, and on the contrary some defectives han

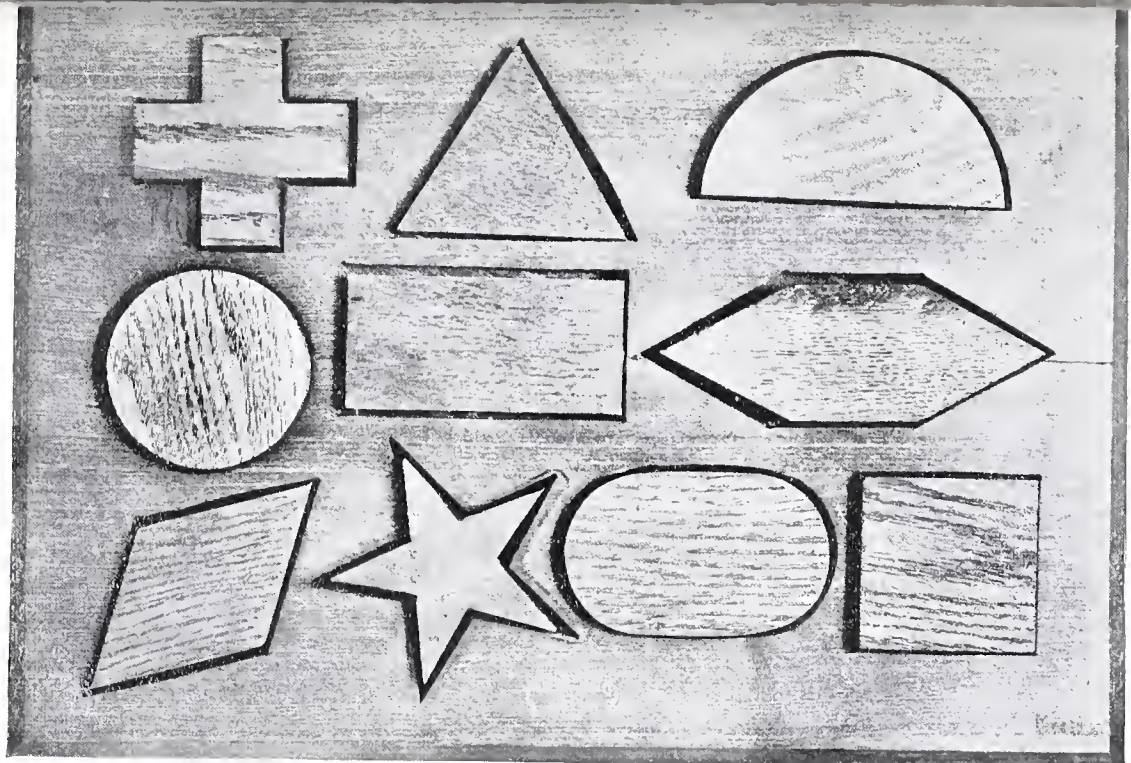
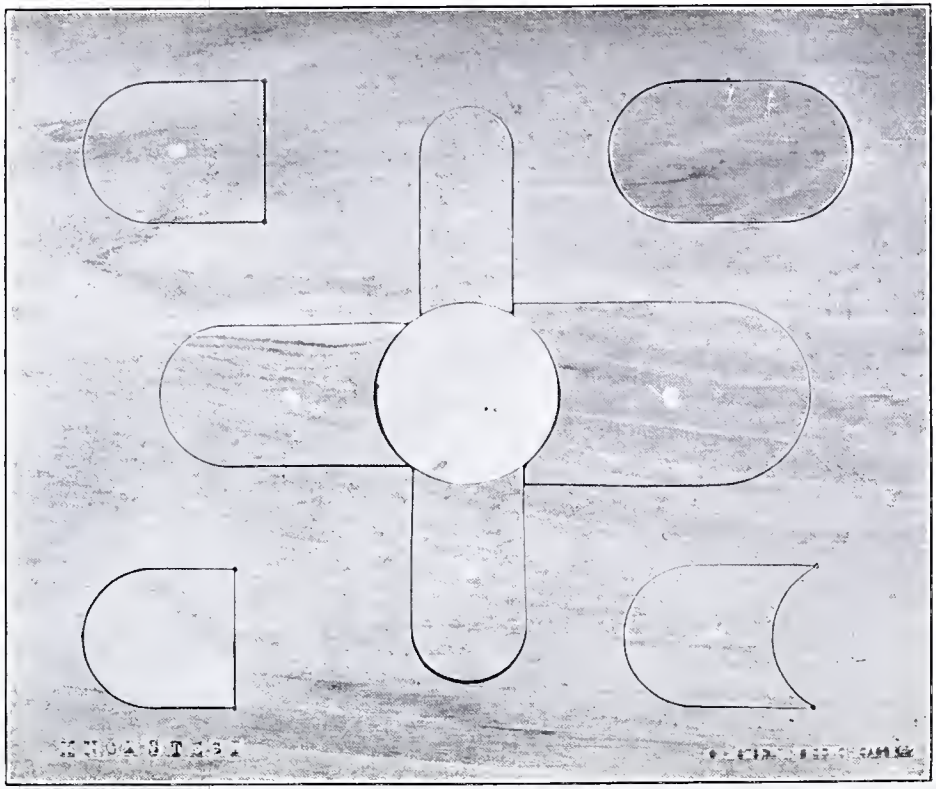


FIG. 15.—The Seguin form board, Vineland model.



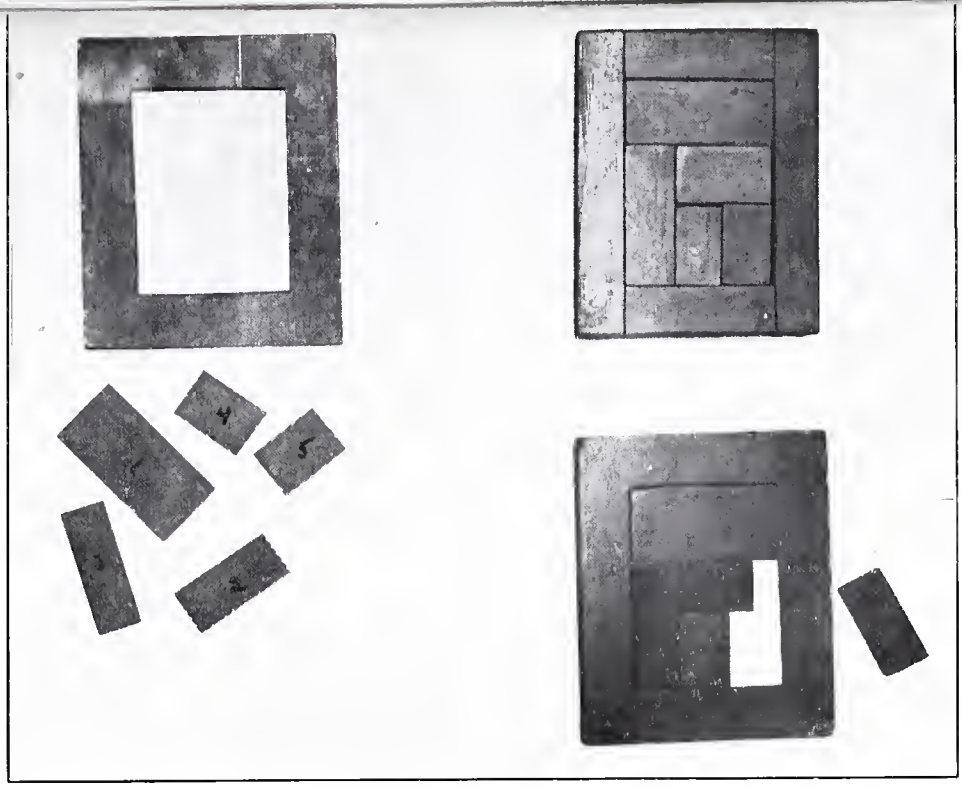


FIG. 17.—Healy frame.

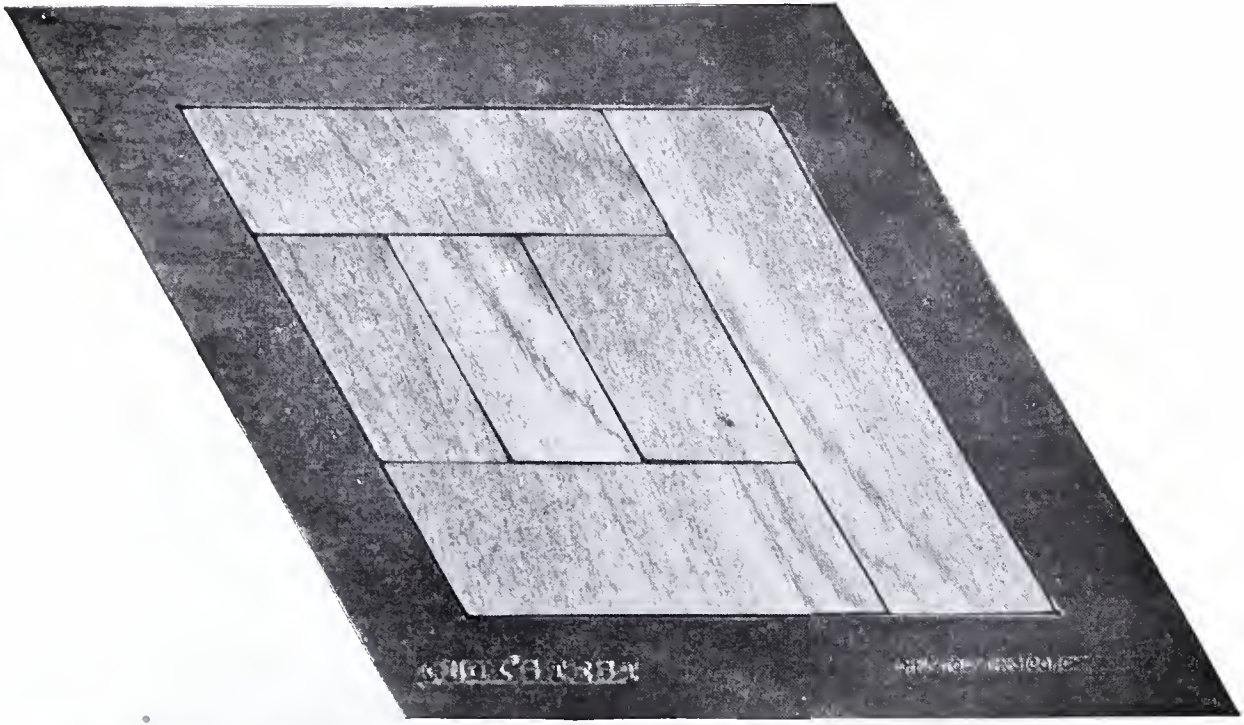


FIG. 18.—Diamond frame test No. 1.

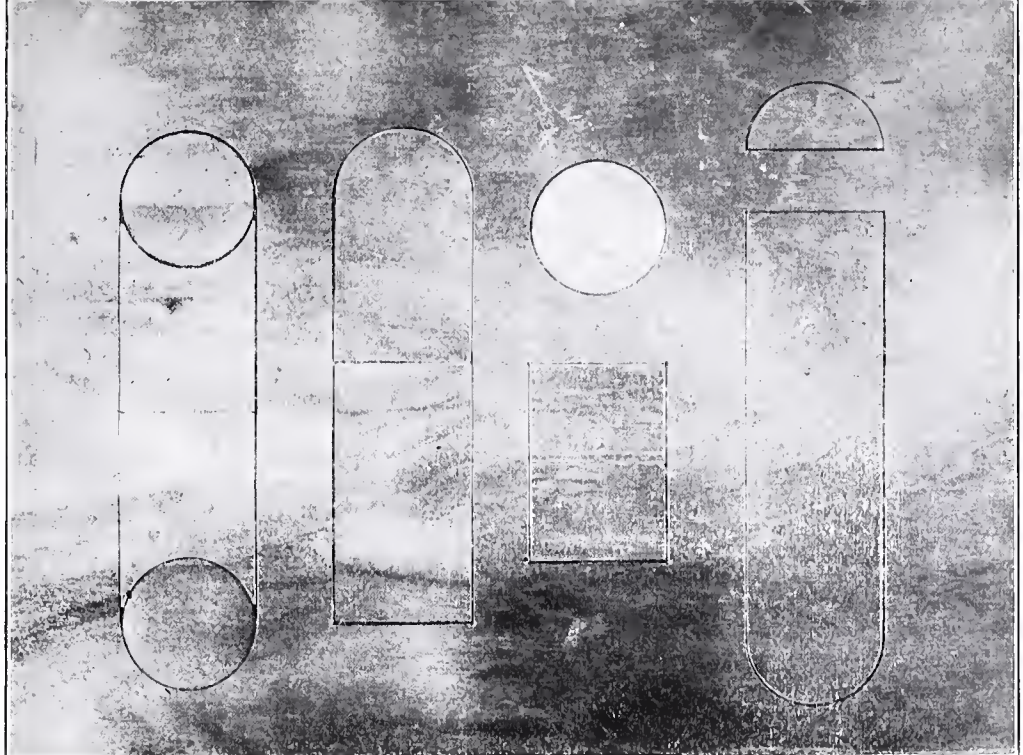


FIG. 19.—Healy-Fernald construction test B.

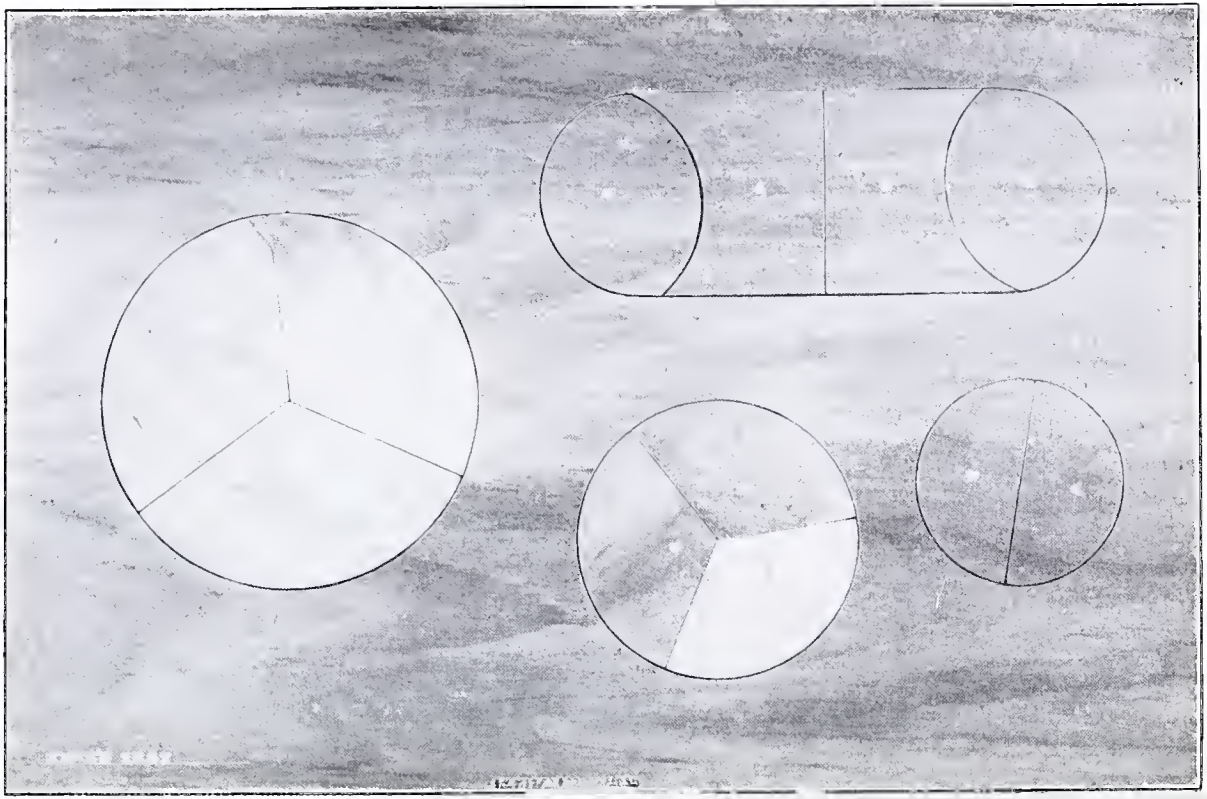


FIG. 20.—Casuist test.

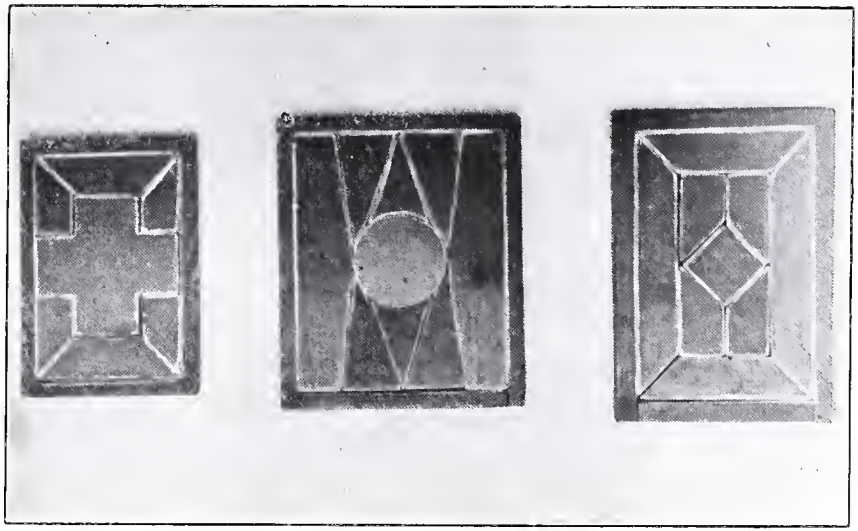


FIG. 21.—Cross and circle frame, and diamond frame No. 2.

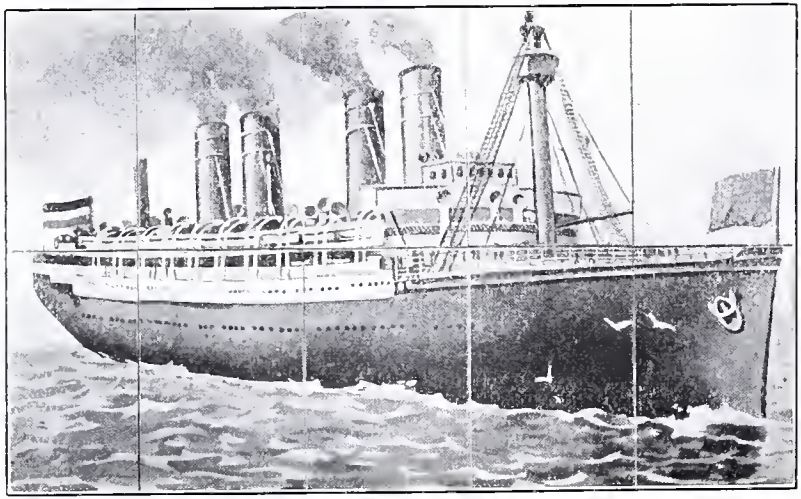


FIG. 22.—Steamship picture form board.

ı with ease. They must then be interpreted along with
r data, including physical and environmental conditions.
n used in this way by one thoroughly familiar with their
ations and possibilities, they form a valuable addition to
neans of detecting mental deficiency among immigrants.
ɔt infrequently an alien who has not answered questions
itably because of apprehension arising from the new and
ıge situation in which he finds himself will take an interest
ıese tests and become oblivious to his surroundings, thus
ding an opportunity to acquire an insight into his mental
esses which otherwise would not be readily obtained. This
pecially true of children of seven years or below, some of
n remain silent and afraid and refuse to cooperate in any
until given one of these puzzles.

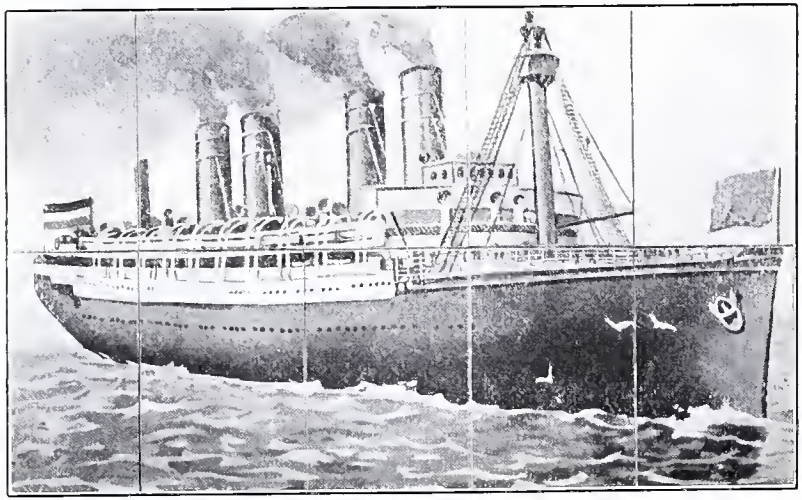
me of the psychological problems involved in the solution
erformance tests give an insight into the subject's atten-
memory, foresight, and planfulness, learning powers, ability
rofit by experience, apperceptive ability, and power to with-
d distraction.

presenting these tests it is essential that the subject should
erstand just what is desired of him. To make this plain
form is shown for about 10 seconds and then turned over
the pieces allowed to fall at random. This, of course, makes
test easier to perform, as is intended. Many become dis-
aged and skeptical as to the possibility of the blocks fitting
the frame if this preliminary view is not given. To those
might be expected to do well with such tests, because of
vn environmental or educational advantages, the pieces are
n unassembled.

ıe Sequin form board [1] was originally used for the education
nbeciles. Form perception enters into no performance tests
e prominently than into this.

is said that with adults the time reaction is the important
t to consider in the use of this test, and that they should
plete it in from 15 to 20 seconds. As a general rule, how-
, it has been found that time is an unsafe guide in inter-
ing performance tests with aliens. Anyone above the grade

[1] These tests will be made clear by reference to the illustrations.
s. 15–22.)



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[1] These tests will be made clear by reference to the illustrations. (Pls. 15–22.)

of imbecility does the Seguin board test quickly. It is so ple that it has not been found useful except in dealing children under six years of age or in measuring the degr defect in very low grade cases. Children of 5, and, indeed, r of 4, put the blocks in place readily.

The immigrant form board or imbecile test is somewhat r difficult than the Seguin. Unlike the latter, some of the e spaces connect with each other and some of the blocks w almost fit into other than their proper spaces.[1] Normal i grants take from 30 seconds to 2 minutes to complete the te the first trial. More time does not necessarily mean defect, one who persistently makes impossible moves and takes as n as five minutes is at least a doubtful case. In fact, some o illiterate feeble-minded do it well on the first trial. A perso 9 years or more who, in spite of being shown the proper solu several times on different days, still makes many foolish m and takes as long as five minutes in its performance is i probability an imbecile.

This test has been found very useful because a poor perf ance with it on the first trial usually is suggestive of me defect. It is not unusual for immigrants to take 10 o minutes with more difficult tests, and where there are man examine the gain in time due to using this test is important.

The Healy frame is claimed by Healy to be one of his r important tests. He says concerning it: "No normal pe over 8 or 9 years should fail to do it in 5 minutes. A years we find great variations in the time, showing very dist differences of ability; some grasp and plan the task very rea performing it in 12 minutes to 15 minutes; nearly all of t normal mentally get it done in 2 hours. To be considere done well it should be done within these limits and wit replacing pieces in obviously impossible positions. A plan method is better than trial and error."

This statement is no doubt true for the subjects with w Healy worked, and nothing could better illustrate the imp bility of standardizing any one test for work with a h ogeneous people than a comparison of the results obtained

[1] The most frequent source of error is with the small pieces borde on the central circular block.

use of this test among immigrants with those obtained by
. Many aliens succeed with it well within the time limits
las set; many others take much longer, in spite of the fact
the frame is shown with the blocks in place before the test
iven. It is not unusual for an illiterate woman, less fre-
ıtly an illiterate man, to work 10 minutes or more without
ring the slightest evidence of a plan or of ability to profit by
rs. Such a result, it is believed, proves stupidity, but it
'd be erroneous to consider this always evidence of mental
ct. The second trial is more important than the first with
class of subjects mentioned above. Most of them do the
quickly after one success. A poor performance after the
er method is shown them does not often occur in normals,
they remember it better on the next day than defectives
Some feeble-minded immigrants who have had opportunity
velop constructive ability do this test well, and in inter-
ng results obtained from its use as well as from other
similar in principle, account must be taken of the various
nces which may have affected this ability.

e diamond frame No. 1 is much the same as the Healy test
t that in its accomplishment more attention must be paid
m and adjustment. In other words, it is not likely to be
by accident.

Healy-Fernald construction test B is for most immigrants
harder than the Healy frame. This test is used a great
n examining aliens, with the same reservations as in the
of Healy test. Method is more important than the time
second trial for certain classes more important than the
Frequently after one trial the board is immediately re-
for another trial, and if an alien who made a poor show-
first quickly notes this deception and does the test well it
that lack of basic mentality was not the cause of the first
e. If an illiterate makes a good showing with this test
t is first given to him he is probably normal.

to difficulty, the Casuist test may be classed with the
In its use absurd placements have the same significance
he Healy-Fernald. It may supplant the latter if reexami-
is requested.

The cross and circle frame and the diamond frame No. 2 stitute a valuable series. The cross corresponds in diffic fairly closely with the Healy frame, the diamond with Healy-Fernald, and the circle is intermediate. These cor sions are based on about 50 comparative tests conducted aliens. The cross may be somewhat simplified by the exam if he will place in correct position one of the end pieces. If subject has ingenuity or reasoning power he then sees al at once the way to completion. The officer who devised t tests has observed that if the three are given in the o named the location of the center piece is impressed upon subject and a normal will not infrequently complete the dia in one minute, while if the order is reversed the test ma quite difficult.

The steamboat picture form has an advantage in the ca immigrants in that it is an object which pleases and att attention. Its accomplishment depends on the senses of and form. This test may be used to gauge the learning cap of the subject. It is not so readily assembled by ignorant sons as might at first be expected. After having been sh the construction two or three times, the normal illiterate us has no further difficulty. Subnormality may be measur some degree by the effort necessary to teach one to perfo properly.

The performance tests described and illustrated do not prise all that are available, and others may be used if i opinion of the examiner they are better suited for the pu As to the relative importance of these tests, much depends the familiarity of the examiner with the ones used. For reason it is advisable that two or three of the simpler should be selected and thorough familiarity acquired in use, reserving others for special cases. Many of them are tically of equal value to one trained in their use, and alte tests are useful when, as frequently happens, it is necessa reexamine a case. The mentality is low if the simpler on not well learned in a few trials, and when a case is brou for reexamination it is well to have in stock those with the alien is not familiar. It should never be forgotten, ho that the feeble-minded in many cases learn more or less

l construction, and it has been observed that some cases h did miserably on the few tests first given were able, some practice, not only to do them well but to accom- others somewhat similar with more ease than would at have been possible.

ese examinations should never be allowed to degenerate a mere mechanical process. They entail a high moral and responsibility. Placing the stigma of mental deficiency nyone is no light matter, and in case of an alien the t may be tragical. The immigrant should be given the it of any doubt which may arise as to his mental status therefore regarded as normal until it has been clearly n that he is not.

superficial observation it might appear that the tests lered above set too low standards, and that in consequence feeble-minded cases must escape detection. The above ssion of the tests, however, will serve to emphasize the hat certificates of feeble-mindedness are not rendered be- an alien failed on this or that test, or because he is at a n mental age according to a certain standard. The immi- is certified as feeble-minded, because his general knowl- retentiveness of memory, reasoning power, and learning ity are severally and distinctly below normal. The feeble- d alien learns with difficulty, his attention may be at he may exhibit peculiar and subnormal mental traits—all ich point to a mentality which is beyond hope of much vement. His appearance, manner, and certain stigmata ther physical signs may confirm such a diagnosis. In words, reliance is not placed on these standards alone. ssible means are taken to detect cases of mental defect. ght be pointed out here that the practice of having a dif- officer examine the same individual on different days to eliminate those temporary or accidental handicaps of migrant in the course of his examination.

ng to the operations of the literacy test,[1] opportunity for nployment of the tests outlined above would seem to be

vided in sec. 3, chap. 29, 64th Cong., session II (Feb. 5, 1917). of this act are quoted in Appendix A, but not the paragraphs ng to the literacy test.

restricted, because of the increased opportunities which i
grants capable of passing the literacy test have had.
practical application of this law, however, has shown that p
of limited intelligence are arriving just as before the law
into effect, though possibly in smaller numbers proportion
Some reasons for this may be given here. Children of 16
or under are not required to pass the literacy test. More
an admissible alien may bring in or send for his fath
grandfather, if over 55 years of age, or his wife, mother, g
mother, or unmarried or widowed daughter whether or not
relative can read. Thus, the head of an illiterate family,
self able to read and write, may bring in a dozen depen
who would require the use of these simple tests during
mental examinations. Furthermore, one who barely suc
in stumbling through the literacy tests may have had
limited opportunities that he would require as simple m
tests as would an illiterate. The difficulty, then, of pickin
the defectives from a conglomerate mass of people of all
and of every social scale will not be materially lessened o
method employed markedly changed by the operation of this

DIAGNOSIS IN INFANCY AND EARLY CHILDH

During infancy there is little, if any, difference in the ra
intellectual development of the children of ignorant and illit
aliens and those of people in more fortunate circumstances.
not until after four or five years that any appreciable disp
is noticed because of a difference in environment. The
unfolds gradually through the mental impressions it rec
and the baby of a peasant woman is likely to get as muc
tention as that of her well-to-do sister. If anything, the l
families of poor illiterate people may for the first few yea
of an advantage to the infant in this respect, because o
never-ending stream of mental impressions he gets throug
tact with the other children.

It follows from what has been said that, in the menta
amination of very young aliens, those from all classes m
judged by the same mental tests. This simplification o
work as compared with that among older immigrants doe

ever, make the task easy. The diagnosis of mental de-
ncy in infancy and early childhood presents special diffi-
es. Many children who are mentally normal are retarded
ieir mental development. In addition to faulty environment
isolation, various debilitating influences delay mental
'th. Important among these are prolonged periods of ill-
from infectious diseases, anemia, rickets, malnutrition,
t disease, and pronounced defects of vision and hearing.
ie minds of these retarded children quickly reach a state of
ial development when the agencies responsible for the re-
ation are removed, but previous to this their condition
ly simulates amentia.

ental tests are therefore relatively of less importance in the
ination of children of this age than they are in older
ren. More dependence must be placed upon the history
physical signs, and as these two aids often give little or no
tance, many children under five years of age can not be
ified mentally until a long period of observation shows
capacity for development their minds may possess. High-
amentia can not, then, always be diagnosed with cer-
y among them, although it may be strongly suspected, and
ounger the child the greater is the uncertainty.

first care in detecting defectives among infant immi-
s is not to allow them to pass unnoticed at the line of
ction. The method of making this inspection has been fully
ibed elsewhere, and it is intended merely to emphasize
a few of its details as applied to the inspection of very
children. If care is not taken with this class, imbeciles
ven idiots may be missed. It is a mistake to pass an entire
y because the mother and one or two of the older children
ormal. Each one, especially those carried in arms, should
amined for evidence of stigmata of degeneracy, cretinism,
cephalus, paralysis, muscular incoordination, twitchings,
ther signs frequently associated with amentia. In asking
e we may discover a child two or three years old, yet un-
o walk or to talk. Even if there is no response by the
to the questions, a fair insight into his mental caliber may
ntly be obtained through his general reactions and con-

duct. For reasons before mentioned we have not devised special tests for this class of aliens. Those which are in gen use for estimating the intelligence of young children are able, and they need not be discussed here.

Profound amentia is often associated with marked defect the senses of taste, touch, pain, and temperature. It is bec of these defects that children so afflicted relish, apparently, thing which may be put into their mouths, and suffer mino juries, such as bruises, cuts, and burns, with little or no parent discomfort. Idiots and imbeciles develop cleanly ha late, if at all. Moreover, they are very slow to learn wal and talking. It is said that defectives seldom learn to do ei before 2 years, but many children normal mentally fail in or the other at this age, or even older. If a child of 3 years is attentive, takes an interest in things, and plays r rally, inability to talk should not, without other signs, be t as evidence of defect. If both walking and talking are mark delayed, the diagnosis of amentia may be more safely m Their attention, memory, and other intellectual processes plainly seen to be deficient. They are likely to have some sp distinguishing feature, as marked stigmata or paralysis. T cases are easily detected, but without stigmata, abnormal r signs, or definitely defective heredity in addition to the m retardation it is unsafe to make the diagnosis of mental ciency in children under 2 years of age. Such children ma retarded because of disease or faulty education.

Abnormal listlessness, restlessness, and vicious conduct common symptoms in feeble-mindedness. Thorough phy examination should be made and the history taken of e mentally retarded child encountered. By this means some c other than mental deficiency may be revealed which acc for the retardation or corroborative evidence of defect ma discovered, thus making the diagnosis either certain or h probable. In addition to the evidence already mentione valuable in estimating the intelligence of a young child also useful to observe the manner in which the child eats, r to surrounding influences, plays, handles objects placed in hands, or does such tricks as clapping the hands. Moreov

ell to note the understanding of simple spoken phrases and appreciation of subjects seen in picture books.

inet gives the average age at which children perform certain , as follows:

hree years: Shows nose, eyes, and mouth; repeats two ts; enumerates objects in a picture; gives family name; re- s a sentence of six syllables.

our years: Gives own sex; names key, knife, and penny; ats three digits; compares two knives.

ie average normal immigrant of 3 and 4 years also does e tests. In the 5 and 6 year tests of the Binet series e legitimate failures are made by immigrants from un- rable environments. In the case of older immigrant chil- failures in the corresponding age tests are more marked. 1 in the case of normal aliens in their teens and of normal t aliens failures in the 6 and 7 year tests are made.

REEXAMINATIONS.

quests are frequently made by interested parties for the amination of a certified alien with the idea of having the ficate withdrawn. It is not unusual for feeble-minded cases, have been certified and not deported for various reasons, e reexamined three or four times at intervals of weeks or hs.

all reexaminations a study should be made of the past per- ances of the individual, as shown by his history. In ad- n to the tests previously used new ones, somewhat different, ld be given. An ament who has been taught to count back- from 20 to 1 by rote after several weeks of study will fail on 25 to 1. High-grade cases who do poorly with rmance tests may learn to do these fairly well after re- d examinations. Some of these tests are very simple, and, ated elsewhere, many defectives do them with ease when examined. It is no sign of normality, then, if an alien s a good showing with them after five or six trials at vals of a few days or weeks. Normal people may have some ulty at the first trial, but after that their work is usually

rapid and accurate. On the other hand, a defective per who has been taught such tests as the Healy Fernald or Ho Frame may on the next day take 5 or 10 minutes in their s cessful performance.

In the reexamination of the insane it must be borne in m that, away from the care and stress of the outside world, s cases quiet down and show no evidence of mental disease the layman. It is not unusual for patients to be released f hospitals for the insane as cured and yet be returned in a days. Their efforts to adjust themselves to the more complica problems of the outside world have failed, and once m brought to light the disordered state of their minds. Such ca also occur at immigration stations, and the proper course action is adherence to the diagnosis if the records show it justified. In cases of recovery with consequent withdrawa certificate, it should be made clear to the proper immi tion authorities that the alien was once insane, since those have once had an attack of insanity are considered u sirable and are mandatorially deportable.

Nothing could illustrate more clearly the matters which l been discussed than detailed histories of what actually happ in individual cases which have undergone examination. Appendix D there are given several histories of this kind. T case histories have been carefully selected for the purp and a thorough examination of them in detail will amply re the officer who is seeking instruction in this field.

INSANITY.

Like any other field the medical examination of immigra is a specialty. Among the requisites of this specialty is a kn edge of psychiatry, and especially that phase of it which d with the objective signs of insanity. The wider the med examiner's knowledge of the principles of psychiatry, the m satisfactory will be the results.

It is regarded as neither necessary nor possible in a ma of this kind to enter upon any discussion of general psychia There are many excellent books upon this subject readily a able, and the reader is referred to them for the prosecutio

h studies. This particular field differs from other such
ls in certain peculiarities. It is intended, therefore, simply
point out certain facts with regard to psychiatry as it is
lied in this particular field.

Many of the modifications in methods, etc., required in the
l have been pointed out in other places in this manual. It
been shown that the purpose for which the psychiatric
mination of the immigrant is made differs somewhat from
ilar examinations made under other circumstances. The
ıtal attitude of the medical officer in such examination has
been the subject of comment. Attention has likewise been
cted to the peculiar conditions surrounding the examination
mmigrants and the demands made upon the examiner and
immigrant in consequence of them. In addition to these
gs mention may once more be made of the facts that, as a
, the class of people examined present certain peculiar
culties; that the medical officer must learn to dispense with
ı family and personal history; that he must work without
nowledge of the patient's previous environment and char-
r; that he can not depend on family and friends for honest
rmation; that he must learn to discriminate between na-
al or racial characteristics and other characteristics; that
nust make use at times of a foreign language with which
as only a limited familiarity; and finally, that he must deal
ı individuals who are temporarily placed under strange sur-
ıdings productive often of peculiar mental reactions which
erience has shown are frequently incident to the situation—
is, physiological and not pathological.

ıe ability of an individual to adjust himself to new situa-
s might perhaps be considered a very fair test of his mental
ility. Such adjustment is, as a rule, achieved quite readily
he case of properly balanced persons; and it is probably
, as a general rule, that this ability of adjustment varies
ctly with the mental balance of the individual—the better
balance the greater the ease of adjustment and vice versa.
n this point of view, then, the fact that the average immi-
t is called upon to face a new, difficult, and untried situa-
possesses an added significance in that it is more or less a
of his powers of adjustment. Attention has already been

directed to the disadvantages of such a situation in the exar
nation of the immigrant. In another sense, however, it mig
be considered to a certain extent advantageous, since it rea
submits the immigrant to a severe mental test, and he is se
actually in process of adjustment. It might even be said th
for a person of his type successfully to meet such a situation
no mean test of his mental balance. It should not be overlook
however, that the medical examiner is not in a position to s
the completion of this process of adjustment, and consequen
his judgment of the alien in this respect must rest upon a proc
which is in reality still going on.

Reference has also been made to the fact that refined di
nosis is not always necessary. Patients are certified as insa
and the type of insanity from which they are suffering is n
demanded. This must not be taken to mean, however, that
officer need not attempt to be accurate and scientific in
diagnosis here as elsewhere. Occasionally it happens that boa
of inquiry in certain special cases desire information as to
type of psychosis and particularly its prognosis. Such inf
mation should, of course, be willingly given where possible, si
it is of much importance in certain individual cases.

In experience not a few perplexing situations will necessa
arise. The settlement of most of such difficulties will in
end rest upon the broad principles of psychiatry, and the rea
must again be referred to works on that subject. Reference
made below and elsewhere to only a few of the more comm
situations which medical officers are likely to encounter in th
daily work.

On the inspection line, or in the examining room, the off
should closely observe and frequently question the alien wh
presented for examination. Every effort must be made
detect signs and symptoms of mental abnormalities, and
suggestion, no matter how trivial, that would point to this c
dition is sufficient cause to detain the immigrant for a m
thorough examination.

It not infrequently happens that aliens may be detained
the station both before and after the medical examinat
Sometimes this detention may be a matter of several hours.
is wise to request the immigration inspectors, interpre

rols, and other employees that they return to the medical artment any alien whose language or conduct appears to be inctly different from what they regard as normal. This is a ter of some consequence, for an alien may employ mental ormality while undergoing the immigration examination. peration of this kind on the part of the immigration author- s not infrequently results in the detection of mental abnor- ities.

n the final disposition of cases—that is, certification as to ther they are insane or not—all obtainable facts that bear ctly or indirectly on the alien in question must be consid- l. Weight must be given to the facts contained in such a ger history as may be obtained. In arriving at a conclu- n some of the following inquiries should be made in each e:

What happened to the alien at the port of embarkation?
What happened on shipboard?
Did he have lively discussions or fights with other passengers?
What was their behavior toward him?
What do traveling companions have to say?
Did he try to jump overboard?
Was he locked up? Why?
Was the alien put in the ship's hospital? What symptoms urred while there?
What report does the ship's surgeon make? Is this report tten?
What do the accompanying stewards or matrons say about case?
s there any history from the immigration authorities bear- upon the case?
an the medical officer who boarded the vessel clear up any nts?
Why was the alien sent to the immigration hospital?
What happened in the detention room?
What did the alien do while passing the line inspection?
s he amenable to hospital discipline, such as bathing and ing on ward clothes?
o the relatives throw any light on the case?
What symptoms or odd doings have the nurses or hospital ndants observed while the alien has been detained?

Furthermore, a number of persons, especially among those middle age, exhibit peculiarities in appearance and conversation, express vague and fleeting hallucinations, show facial mannerisms and peculiarities in conduct which coexist with subnormal intelligence. All of these are symptoms of dementia rather than of feeble-mindedness. However, in the absence of histories, perhaps the most practical method of disposing of cases of this character, if after repeated examinations a distinction can not be made between the two groups, is to place them in the feeble-minded group.

It seems hardly necessary to add that where there is an evident physical basis for mental abnormality, as, for example, in certain disturbances of the thyroid gland, it is always wise to base the certificate, as may be justly done, on the mental defect rather than on the physical. The former would place the immigrant in the excludable group, while the latter would not necessarily do so.

Finally attention may here again be directed to the great importance of physical and especially neurological examination in arriving at a determination in mental cases. The value of these examinations can not be too strongly emphasized, and frequent use should be made of books of reference.

CONSTITUTIONAL PSYCHOPATHIC INFERIORITY

In the examination of immigrant aliens many were formerly certified as feeble-minded regardless of any anomalies of character they showed, which on closer analysis would have justified a diagnosis of some form of constitutional inferiority. The reasons for this were that a knowledge of the past life of the patient, which is always desirable and in most cases essential to the diagnosis of a psychopathic character, is difficult or impossible to obtain from most aliens. Moreover, a further refinement of diagnosis would often have led to the landing of the alien with undesirable anomalies of character or asocial tendencies.

Under the present law such persons are mandatorily deportable, and where the condition can be demonstrated there is

ason why the psychopathic character should not be certified such, even though manifested in a mental defective.

But aside from those showing defective intelligence, there is important group in the borderland between sanity and inity who are "failures of mental adaptation" and have a ndency to become actively disordered. In this class are the nstitutional psychopaths and inferiors, the moral imbeciles, e pathological liars and swindlers, the defective delinquents, ny of the vagrants and cranks, and persons with abnormal xual instincts. The dividing line between these various types not well defined, and for purposes of simplicity in classing the mentally abnormal immigrant they may all be included one general class and certified as cases of constitutional ychopathic inferiority.

Cases of epilepsy, in the absence of a seizure or a lucid history the same as required by regulations for certification, can en be disposed of as cases of mental enfeeblement, mental erioration, or acute psychosis, all of which are excludable ler the law.

There are certain suspected cases of senile dementia where ubt arises as to certification, in which it is difficult to deterne whether the mental peculiarities are simply incident to vancing age—that is, physiological—or whether they really stitute a pathological process. In making the discrimination ance may usually be placed upon the existence of confusion, itement, serious memory defects and disorientation. Subs exhibiting these symptoms are certified as insane and hence ludable. Otherwise, the certificate is for senility and the n, of course, is not then included in the mandatory class. he exclusion of the mentally unfit being manifestly of more ortance, as a rule, than the exclusion of the physically unfit, lical officers should exhaust every resource properly to sify cases the symptomatology of which may be indefinite. se border-line cases are classed under several designations will be found briefly discussed in Appendix B.

xperiences of this character are not common incidents in life of the individuals under consideration, but without the liarities of conduct arising in connection with such incits it is difficult to detect these cases among arriving aliens.

This is due to the short time during which the average imm grant is under observation and the difficulty of obtaining fro the average immigrant a complete life history, which is often necessary before a diagnosis of the condition can made.

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT OF MENTAL CASES.

It frequentl- becomes necessary, temporarily at least, f officers of the Public Health Service to care for insane, su pected insane, or mentally defective cases. Moreover, suspect insane or feeble-minded aliens must necessarily be placed hospitals pending diagnosis of their condition. Recently arriv insane aliens and public charge insane patients must also detained until their deportations can be arranged for. In ad tion to this, some types of functional nervous disorders and so of insanity are curable under proper institutional treatme especially incipient cases. These should all receive prompt a careful consideration if ultimate cure is to be expected.

Before the deportation of insane aliens confined to hospit is permitted it is the duty of the medical officer to determ whether the patient's physical and mental condition is s that he is able to travel without danger to life. Furtherm he must certify as to what kind of medical care and spe attention may be required by the patient during the voy Of course, under many conditions it is wise to defer the dep tation until the patient is in the proper condition to travel w or without a companion.

THE INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC CHARGE MENT CASES.

The immigration law provides that at any time within years after entry any alien who at the time of entry wa member of one or more of the classes excluded by law, alien who shall have entered or who shall be found in United States in violation of law, any alien who within years after entry becomes a public charge from causes affirmatively shown to have arisen subsequent to landing, sh

on the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into cus-
ly and deported.[1]

n determining whether an alien is in the United States in
lation of law, the Secretary of Labor may consider medical
tificates and medical opinions from any source, but Public
alth Service officers are often called upon to report upon
h cases, especially on appeal.

After a careful examination the medical officer is required
issue a certificate stating whether or not in his opinion the
en's mental condition is due to causes existing prior to land-
or to causes arising subsequent to landing. When, in his
nion, he can not issue an unqualified certificate, the reason
refor should be made clear. This certificate should also
te whether the alien is able to travel without danger to life
l whether special care and attention are required on the
age in the event of deportation.

When called upon to examine public charge cases in State
pitals or elsewhere it will usually be found that the patient
already been examined by one or more competent alienists
l a diagnosis made. Due weight should be given to such a
gnosis.

Although in the certificate for insanity it is not necessary to
te the clinical variety this should, if possible, be determined.
example, in considering whether the cause existed prior
arose subsequent to landing, it is self-evident that any case
constitutional inferiority or feeble-mindedness existed from
ancy. Epilepsy or the epileptic constitution may in nearly
cases be assumed to have existed since birth or to have
sen as the result of some disease or other harmful influence
ly in life. When the disease first manifests itself in adults,
the result of alcohol or drug addiction, it is likely that these
oits are of long duration. When injury to the head is a
tor, the time of its occurrence must be determined, but it is
l not to accept such an explanation for epilepsy without
estigating other possible causative factors.

It is now generally believed that manic depressive insanity
dementia præcox are due to an inherent weakness of the

[1] Section 19 of Immigration Law. See Appendix A.

constitution predisposing to mental diseases, precipitat causes being, by comparison, of minor importance. This especially true of dementia præcox, which is of slow evoluti character anomalies and peculiarities of the personality of showing themselves for years before the final breakdown. the light of our present knowledge every case of this dise can, with entire justice to the patient, be attributed to cau existing prior to landing. This is also true in practically cases of manic depressive psychosis.

Only a small proportion of cases of dementia paralyt develop before the fifth year, and almost none within f years after infection. It follows from this that nearly all ca which have been in this country for less than this period sho be certified as due to causes existing prior to landing.

Cerebral syphilis may develop in shorter time after prim infection than dementia paralytica, but even with this psy sis, unless the time of infection is definitely known, in ne all cases it may be assumed with safety that this occurre least three years previously. Likewise insanity due to alc or drugs does not as a rule arise until these poisons have b habitually used for years. In regard to the excessive use alcohol, it must be determined whether this substance has a as a predisposing cause or as the essential cause of the dise or is only one of many symptoms of the disease itself.

In doubtful cases it is necessary to make a thorough exam tion of the patient. The personal examination should thorough and, if necessary, with the aid of an interpreter. the records in the case contain a complete mental and phys examination of the alien, his mental status can readily determined. Physically, one should note the state of nutri the condition of muscular, nervous, and vascular systems, should seek for evidences of trauma and of previous dise Likewise of importance is the presence of the so-called mata of degeneration. The point to be settled is whether condition arose subsequent to landing.

Certain mental diseases, it is to be remembered, begin in ously and progress very slowly, and may even show perio remission, so that early manifestations of the condition have existed and passed unnoticed before, or for some

, the alien's departure from home. Evidences of previous cks of mental and nervous diseases, especially of the mild s, should be carefully sought for. Statements concerning arly symptoms of the psychosis can, in some cases, be ob- d from relatives or friends of the alien, although it must emembered that relatives may intentionally attempt to ve the examiner with the object of preventing deportation r other reasons. Change of character, irritability, impul- ess, exclusiveness, eccentricity, unusual religious tenden- apprehensiveness, unusual depression or elation, memory ts, impairment of judgment, hallucinations, lessened power he application to work, or vague physical complaints may, carefully questioning the relatives or friends, be found ve existed before the alien's departure from home. The nce of any one of the above symptoms in a marked degree, nore especially the existence of several, may be sufficient nce that the existing psychosis began at that time.

latives may not have taken sufficient notice of these symp- at the time, especially if of a mild degree, and even at the of investigation may not realize that they are a part of the nt psychosis. Very careful questioning, therefore, may be sary to elicit them.

fective heredity has been shown to be a factor in a large pro- n of cases of dementia præcox and of manic depressive ity. It is also of great importance in some other psychoses. neral it is not a particular mental disease that is inherited n unstable, neuropathic constitution, and many are the ions that may produce such. In addition to a history of e mental diseases in parents, grandparents, or collateral hes of the family, evidences of the occurrence of various lents, such as epilepsy, hysteria, chorea, neurasthenia, other nervous diseases, alcoholic and other deleterious , criminal tendencies, mental peculiarities, consanguinity, veral illnesses, must be sought.

egard to the alien's early history conditions during gesta- hysical illnesses, and mental shocks suffered by the mother nditions at birth, such as trauma, may be of importance. ies should be made concerning infectious diseases and con-

vulsions in infancy, the time when talking and walking be
completion of dentition, and progress in school. Not un
monly a psychosis develops on a definite feeble-minded cons
tion. Inquiry should be made as to the existence of a prev
severe illness or accident, syphilis, excessive indulgence in
hol or drugs, domestic trouble, grief, overwork, or mental sl
The previous character and temperament of the patient
factors which may have influenced this, such as home and s
environment, are also to be investigated, and peculiar traits
be noted. In fact, any unusual condition in the past life o
alien should receive careful consideration. In the case of wo
the periods of puberty, puerperium, and menopause shoul
ceive special attention.

In the majority of cases diligent search will reveal a
cause for the psychosis. The family history, personal his
character of onset, symptoms and duration of the present m
condition must be thoroughly investigated and all the
carefully weighed to determine whether or not a prior caus
the psychosis exists. Here, as elsewhere, the examining
should carefully preserve the judicial point of view, seeki
determine, with all the facts in mind, the best solution of
is often a difficult problem.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX A.

LAW OF 1917.

act of Congress passed February 5, 1917, provides as fol-

* * * * * *

. 3. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, -minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, persons who had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously, is of constitutional psychopathic inferiority, persons with ic alcoholism; paupers, professional beggars, vagrants, is afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loath- or dangerous contagious disease, persons not comprehended any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to l are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally sically defective, such physical defect being of a nature may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living.

* * * * * *

9. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including ansportation company other than railway lines entering nited States from foreign contiguous territory, or the , master, agent, or consignee of any vessel to bring to ited States either from a foreign country or any insular sion of the United States any alien afflicted with idiocy, ty, imbecility, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, constitutional pathic inferiority, chronic alcoholism, tuberculosis in any or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, and if it appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that

any alien so brought to the United States was afflicted wit
of the said diseases or disabilities at the time of foreig
barkation, and that the existence of such disease or dis
might have been detected by means of a competent medic
amination at such time, such person or transportation
pany, or the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any
vessel shall pay to the collector of customs of the custon
trict in which the port of arrival is located the sum of
and in addition a sum equal to that paid by such alien f
transportation from the initial point of departure ind
on his ticket to the port of arrival for each and every vio
of the provisions of this section, such latter sum to be del
by the collector of customs to the alien on whose a
assessed. It shall also be unlawful for any such person to
to any port of the United States any alien afflicted wit
mental defect other than those above specifically nam
physical defect of a nature which may affect his abil
earn a living, as contemplated in section three of th
and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secret
Labor that any alien so brought to the United States
afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation, and th
existence of such mental or physical defect might hav
detected by means of a competent medical examination a
time, such person shall pay to the collector of customs
customs district in which the port of arrival is located the
$25, and in addition a sum equal to that paid by such al
his transportation from the initial point of departure in
on his ticket to the port of arrival for each and every vi
of this provision, such latter sum to be delivered by t
lector of customs to the alien for whose account assessed.

* * * * * *

SEC. 11. That for the purpose of determining whether
arriving at ports of the United States belong to any
classes excluded by the act, either by reason of being a
with any of the diseases or mental or physical defects
abilities mentioned in section three hereof, or otherw
whenever the Secretary of Labor has received infor
showing that any aliens are coming from a country o
embarked at a place where any of said diseases are pr

idemic, the Commissioner General of Immigration, with pproval of the Secretary of Labor, may direct that such shall be detained on board the vessel bringing them or in ted States immigration station at the expense of such ves- circumstances may require or justify, a sufficient time to the immigration officers and medical officers stationed h ports to subject aliens to an observation and examina- ufficient to determine whether or not they belong to the xcluded classes by reason of being afflicted in the manner ted: *Provided*, That, with a view to avoid undue delay in g passengers or interference with commerce, the Commis- General of Immigration may, with the approval of the ary of Labor, issue such regulations, not inconsistent with s may be deemed necessary to effect the purposes of this n: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of immi- inspectors to report to the Commissioner General of Immi- n the condition of all vessels bringing aliens to United ports.

11 a. That the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized rected to enter into negotiations, through the Department te, with countries, vessels of which bring aliens to the States, with a view to detailing inspectors and matrons United States Immigration Service for duty on vessels ng immigrant or emigrant passengers between foreign and ports of the United States. When such inspectors atrons are detailed for said duty they shall remain in rt of the vessel where immigrant passengers are carried; shall be their duty to observe such passengers during the and report to the immigration authorities in charge of t of landing any information of value in determining the ability of such passengers that may have become known n during the voyage.

* * * * * *

15. That upon the arrival at a port of the United States vessel bringing aliens it shall be the duty of the proper ration officials to go to or send competent assistants to sel and there inspect all such aliens, or said immigration s may order a temporary removal of such aliens for exam- at a designated time and place, but such temporary

removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it re
vessels, the transportation lines, masters, agents, owner
consignees of the vessel upon which said aliens are broug
any port of the United State from any of the obligations w
in case such aliens remain on board, would under the provi
of this act bind the said vessels, transportation lines, ma
agents, owners, or consignees: *Provided*, That where remo
made to premises owned or controlled by the United State
vessels, transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or
signees, and each of them, shall, so long as detention there
be relieved of responsibility for the safekeeping of such a
Whenever a temporary removal of aliens is made the v
or transportation lines which brought them, and the ma
owners, agents, and consignees of the vessel upon which
arrive shall pay all expenses of such removal and all exp
arising during subsequent detention, pending decision o
aliens' eligibility to enter the United States and until the
either allowed to land or returned to the care of the line
the vessel which brought them, such expenses to include
of maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsew
burial in the event of death, and transfer to the vessel
event of deportation, excepting only where they arise und
terms of any of the provisos of section eighteen hereof.
refusal or failure to comply with the provisions hereof sh
punished in the manner specified in section eighteen of th

SEC. 16. That the physical and mental examination
arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the
States Public Health Service, who shall have had at lea
years' experience in the practice of their profession since
ing the degree of doctor of medicine, and who shall cond
medical examinations and shall certify, for the informat
the immigration officers and the boards of special inquiry
inafter provided for, any and all physical and mental def
diseases observed by said medical officers in any such
or, should medical officers of the United States Public
Service be not available, civil surgeons of not less tha
years' professional experience may be employed in such
gency for such service upon such terms as may be pres
by the Commissioner General of Immigration, under the

or with the approval of the Secretary of Labor. All aliens ving at ports of the United States shall be examined by not than two such medical officers, at the discretion of the retary of Labor, and under such administrative regulations he may prescribe and under medical regulations prepared the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health vice. Medical officers of the United States Public Health vice who have had especial training in the diagnosis of nity and mental defects shall be detailed for duty or em- ed at all ports of entry designated by the Secretary of or, and such medical officers shall be provided with suitable lities for the detention and examination of all arriving aliens whom insanity or mental defect is suspected, and the serv- of interpreters shall be provided for such examination. alien certified for insanity or mental defect may appeal the board of medical officers of the United States Public lth Service, which shall be convened by the Surgeon General he United States Public Health Service, and said alien may oduce before such board one expert medical witness at his n cost and expense. * * *

EC. 17. That boards of special inquiry shall be appointed the commissioner of immigration or inspector in charge at various ports of arrival as may be necessary for the prompt ermination of all cases of immigrants detained at such ports er the provisions of the law. * * * In every case where alien is excluded from admission into the United States, er any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the ision of a board of special inquiry adverse to the admission such alien shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the retary of Labor: *Provided*, That the decision of a board of cial inquiry shall be based upon the certificate of the ex- ining medical officer, and, except as provided in section nty-one hereof, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens ected with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or ngerous contagious disease or with any mental or physical ability which would bring such aliens within any of the sses excluded from admission to the United States under tion three of this act.

SEC. 18. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall be immediately sent back, in accommodations of the same class in which they arrived, to the country whence they respectively came, on the vessels bringing them, unless in the opinion of the Secretary of Labor immediate deportation is not practicable or proper. * * * *Provided further*, That * * * no alien certified, as provided in section sixteen of this act, to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form, or from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease other than one of quarantinable nature, shall be permitted to land for medical treatment thereof in any hospital in the United States, unless the Secretary of Labor is satisfied that to refuse treatment would be inhumane or cause unusual hardship or suffering, in which case the alien shall be treated in the hospital under the supervision of the immigration officials at the expense of the vessel transporting him: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of examining medical officer to the effect that the health or safety or an insane alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, such alien may, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this act, be held for treatment until such time as such alien may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of an examining medical officer to the effect that a rejected alien is helpless from sickness, mental or physical disability, or infancy, if such alien is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is required by such rejected alien such accompanying alien may also be excluded, and the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel in which such alien and accompanying alien are brought shall be required to return said alien and accompanying alien in the same manner as vessels are required to return other rejected aliens.

SEC. 19. That at any time within five years after entry, any alien who at the time of entry was a member of one or more of the classes excluded by law; any alien who shall have entered or who shall be found in the United States in violation of this act, or in violation of any other law of the United States * * * any alien who within five years after entry becomes a public charge from causes not affirmatively shown to have arisen subsequent to landing * * * shall, upon the warrant

ıe Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported.
* In every case where any person is ordered deported
the United States under the provisions of this act, or of
law or treaty, the decision of the Secretary of Labor shall
ıal.

c. 20. That the deportation of aliens provided for in this
shall, at the option of the Secretary of Labor, be to the
try whence they came or to the foreign port at which such
s embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation
for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at
h they embarked for such territory; or, if such aliens en-
foreign contiguous territory from the United States and
entered the United States, or if such aliens are held by
ountry from which they entered the United States not to
ıbjects or citizens of such country, and such country re-
to permit their reentry, or imposes any condition upon
itting reentry, then to the country of which such aliens are
cts or citizens, or to the country in which they resided prior
ıtering the country from which they entered the United
s. * * * *Provided*, That when in the opinion of the
tary of Labor the mental or physical condition of such alien
ch as to require personal care and attendance, the said
tary shall when necessary employ a suitable person for
ourpose, who shall accompany such alien to his or her final
ıation, and the expense incident to such service shall be
yed in the same manner as the expense of deporting the
ıpanied alien is defrayed. Pending the final disposal of
ıse of any alien so taken into custody, he may be released
a bond in the penalty of not less than $500 with security
ved by the Secretary of Labor, conditioned that such
shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings
gard to the charge upon which he has been taken into
ly, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlaw-
in the United States.

. 21. That any alien liable to be excluded because likely
come a public charge or because of physical disability other
tuberculosis in any form or a loathsome or dangerous con-
ıs disease may, if otherwise admissible, nevertheless be
ted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor upon the

giving of a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, appro
by said Secretary, in such amount and containing such co
tions as he may prescribe, to the United States and to all Sta
Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts ther
holding the United States and all States, Territories, coun
towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless aga
such alien becoming a public charge. In lieu of such b
such alien may deposit in cash with the Secretary of Labor
amount as the Secretary of Labor may require, which am
shall be deposited by said Secretary in the United States Po
Savings Bank, a receipt therefor to be given the person furn
ing said sum, showing the fact and object of its receipt and
other information as said Secretary may deem advisable.
accruing interest on said deposit during the time same sha
held in the United States Postal Savings Bank shall be pai
the person furnishing the sum for deposit. In the event of
alien becoming a public charge, the Secretary of Labor
dispose of said deposit in the same manner as if same had
collected under a bond as provided in this section. In the e
of the permanent departure from the United States, the nat
ization, or the death of such alien the said sum shall be retu
to the person by whom furnished, or to his legal representati
The admission of such alien shall be a consideration for
giving of such bond, undertaking, or cash deposit. Suit ma
brought thereon in the name and by the proper law of
either of the United States Government or of any State, T
tory, District, county, town, or municipality in which such
becomes a public charge.

SEC. 22. That whenever an alien shall have been natura
or shall have taken up his permanent residence in this
try, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor
dren to join him, and said wife or any of said minor chi
shall be found to be affected with any contagious dis
such wife or minor children shall be held, under such r
tions as the Secretary of Labor shall prescribe, until it
be determined whether the disorder will be easily cura
whether they can be permitted to land without danger to
persons, and they shall not be either admitted or deported

:h facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined
it the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father
other responsible person is willing to bear the expense of the
atment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured
l then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they
ı be permitted to land without danger to other persons, they
y, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted: *Provided*,
at if the person sending for wife or minor children is natu-
ized, a wife to whom married or a minor child born subse-
ent to such husband or father's naturalization shall be ad-
tted without detention for treatment in hospital, and with
pect to a wife to whom married or a minor child born prior
such husband or father's naturalization the provisions of
s section shall be observed, even though such person is unable
pay the expense of treatment, in which case the expense shall
paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 23. That the Commissioner General of Immigration
* * may, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor,
enever in his judgment such action may be necessary to ac-
nplish the purposes of this act, detail immigration officers
service in foreign countries; and, upon his request, ap-
ved by the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of the Treasury
y detail medical officers of the United States Public Health
vice for the performance of duties in foreign countries in
nection with the enforcement of this act. * * *

SEC. 29. That the President of the United States is authorized,
the name of the Government of the United States, to call,
his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at
h point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commis-
ners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating
international agreement, subject to the advice and consent
the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to
United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and
sical examination of such aliens by American consuls or
er officers of the United States Government at the ports of
barkation or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign
vernments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of
laws of the United States governing immigration to the

United States; of entering into such international agreements may be proper to prevent the immigration of aliens who, und the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded fr entering the United States, and of regulating any matters p taining to such immigration.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 35. That it shall be unlawful for any vessel carrying pa sengers between a port of the United States and a port of foreign country, upon arrival in the United States, to have board employed thereon any alien affected with idiocy, iml cility, insanity, epilepsy, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathso or dangerous contagious disease, if it appears to the satisfacti of the Secretary of Labor, from an examination made by a me cal officer of the United States Public Health Service, and is certified by such officer, that any such alien was so afflicted the time he was shipped or engaged and taken on board su vessel and that the existence of such affliction might have be detected by means of a competent medical examination at su time; and for every such alien so afflicted on board any su vessel at the time of arrival the owner, agent, consignee or ma ter thereof shall pay to the collector of customs of the custo district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $ and pending departure of the vessel the alien shall be detain and treated in hospital under supervision of immigration o cials at the expense of the vessel; and no vessel shall be grant clearance pending the determination of the question of the l bility to the payment of such fine and while it remains unpai *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determi tion of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient cover such fine: *Provided further*, That such fine may, in t discretion of the Secretary of Labor, be mitigated or remitte

* * * * * * *

SEC. 38. That this act, except as otherwise provided in s tion three, shall take effect and be enforced on and after M first, nineteen hundred and seventeen. The act of March twent sixth, nineteen hundred and ten, amending the act of Februa twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immig tion of aliens into the United States; the act of February twe tieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigrati

aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four ereof; the act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, to gulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, ex- pt section thirty-four thereof; and all other acts and parts of ts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed on and after e taking effect of this act: *Provided*, That this act shall not construed to repeal, alter, or amend existing laws relating the immigration or exclusion of Chinese persons or persons Chinese descent, except as provided in section nineteen hereof, r to repeal, alter, or amend section six, chapter four hundred id fifty-three, third session Fifty-eighth Congress, approved ebruary sixth, nineteen hundred and five, nor to repeal, alter, amend the act approved August second, eighteen hundred and ghty-two, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of pas- ngers by sea," and amendments thereto, except as provided section eleven hereof: *Provided further*, That nothing con- ined in this act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, it, action, or proceedings brought, or any act, thing, or mat- , civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking ect of this act, except as mentioned in the third proviso of tion nineteen hereof; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, tions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters, the laws or parts laws repealed or amended by this act are hereby continued in ce and effect.

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APPENDIX B.

QUESTIONS FOR USE IN MENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following questions have been evolved over a number of rs, and have been found to be useful in mental examinations immigrants both at the time of arrival and during the de- tion period. The officer will learn by experience as to which estions or combination of questions are most suitable in a en case:

ORIENTATION AND INSIGHT.

What year is this? What month is it? What is the day of month? What day of the week, Monday or Tuesday? What the time of day?

What place is this? Are you on shipboard? Is this the ma land? Who am I? What are these persons? What are t officials doing? Why do I ask you these questions? In t cabin inspection what did the doctor say to you? What did y say to him? What did you do? Why did he send you here?

Has a change come over your mind? Do you feel as you c last year? As you did five years ago? Do you have stran feelings? Are you nervous? What do you mean by nervou Can you remember as well as you did 10 years ago? Is the anything the matter with your mind? Are you crazy?

Did you always get angry so easily? Are you always frienc and happy as you now are?

PREVIOUS MENTAL DISORDER.

Does your mind work well? Four, five, or ten years ago c you become sad and quiet for several weeks or months, duri which time you could not think well? During such time c you give up your work? How many of these attacks did y have? During the attack did you feel like killing yourse Do you ever feel like doing away with yourself? Does yc mind ever become mixed so that you can't control your actic and speech? How long did it last? How many of such attac have you had? Did these symptoms begin suddenly or did th come on gradually? Did you go to a hospital? Where wc you during the attack? Have you ever been to a hospital : nervousness? Where did these symptoms begin? In yc native place did you have a nickname? Are you considered inteligent as other persons of your village? Did anyone c you a fool?

HOME CONDITIONS.

What kind of work did you do? Did you live in city, villa or country? What town?

What is the population of the village? How many hou are there in the village? (Some will respond by giving exact number of houses.) How many schools? How ma churches? How many stores?

)id you buy provisions at the store? (Some peasant men do visit the stores. One man said, "The oldest brother does the buying." Some purchase tobacco only. Many women er go to the stores. The store question prepares the way the problems which involve the purchasing of different igs.)

low far do you live from town? How long does it take to k from your home to the village?

)id you go to school? For how long a time? Continuous or gular attendance? Did your brothers and sisters go to)ol? Did you learn as easily as they did? Do you know 'e than they?

a working and repairing about the house can you do as well hey? Did you learn to read at home? While at home did learn to use a pencil? (This is important in connection h the drawing from memory and copying tests.) Why did not go to school?

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

low many days does it require to hatch an egg? When do plant corn? How many yards of cloth does it require in er to make a dress? How would you make a dress?

a getting up from a recumbent position how does the horse's hod differ from a cow's? In washing the steps, do you in at the top or bottom? Why?

What does Easter, Christmas, Peysach signify? Give an ac- nt of your daily routine. Arise at what hour? And then? l then?

THE VOYAGE.

Why do you come to America? What happened to you dur- the voyage? Were you sick? What was the nature of r sickness? How many days were you confined to the)'s hospital? Were you afraid of anything? Did you think t you would die? Did you think that something would hap- to the ship? Did you pray? Do you now think that some- ng will happen to you? How do you feel now? Did the) officials or passengers treat you well? Was anyone un-

kind to you? Did people follow you or look at you suspiciou
Did you report these affairs to the ship officers? Did you
the ship surgeon? Did you have heated discussions with
passengers? Did you fight with anyone on board? (Man
and alcoholics frequently have altercations on board sh
Did anything strange happen to you while you were ill?
you want to return home? (Upon arrival homesick and
pressed aliens have requested the authorities to send them h
to their European homes.) Has anyone cabled from Europ
stop your landing? Did your relatives want you to leave ho
Do your friends know that you are coming to America?
your brothers and sisters here in America? Have you o
relatives or friends in America? Where are you going? W
plans for the future have you?

HALLUCINATIONS AND DELUSIONS IN GENERAL.

When alone do you hear strange noises or voices? Do
hear people talking about you? How often? What do
say? Do you have peculiar thoughts or feelings? Are
being watched or talked about? When in a room by you
or alone on the country road do you hear voices? Do you
a voice from your stomach? Does God talk to you?

While in church did you see God? the saints? (If t
questions are answered in the affirmative, further questio
should follow, thus:) Did you see statues of saints? Did
saints appear suddenly in front of you for a few minutes
then disappear? Did God come from heaven, suddenly ap
in front of you, and then disappear?

Do you see visions? Do pictures, animals, forms, or per
suddenly appear in front of you and then disappear? Whe
yourself on the road does a statue or person suddenly ap
to you and then disappear? Do people make faces at
Do you ever see flashes of light? Do you see strange thi
Did you see these things several years ago?

Did you taste strange things in your food? Why do you
eat? Is anyone trying to poison you?

Do you smell disagreeable odors? Does anyone throw
agreeable fumes at you? Do you have strange feelings or

surface? In the head? In the chest? In the stomach? ou have electrical sensations? Does anyone arrange elec- wires or other devices to bother you?

es any one control your mind? Do people make you do s against your will? Do you feel as you did two years Has a change come over your mind? What are you ing about? What do you generally think about? Do you nue to think or worry about the same thing? Does any de force control your actions or thoughts? Can people your thoughts? Can I tell what you are thinking about? ou feel something moving inside of your head? Are you e? Why do I ask you these questions?

ve you any enemies? Is there an organization against Has any unusual thing happened?

what are you afraid? Are you homesick? Why are you You look troubled, worried, and sad. Why do you look way? Why are you disturbed so easily? (rattled) Are easily upset? Do little things annoy you? How do you up under disappointment? You look worried and angry. are you angry? Are you better than the other immigrants? e you happy? Why do you laugh? At times do you laugh y excessively and are unable to control yourself? Why ou excited? Why did you become excited and surly on ne or on the ship when the doctor spoke to you?

you dream? What is the nature of your dreams? Are pleasant? Are they possible? Tell me your dreams. Do leep well?

e you religious? Were you always religious?

e you married? Do you want to marry? Do you care for pposite sex? Explain.

ien you leave home where do you go? Are you fond of ise (outdoor)? What things interest you? Why are you erent? Have you many friends? Have you always had ds? Do you get along well with people? Do you like to ith others or do you like to be by yourself? Have you ac- itances of the opposite sex? Are you in love? Have you any love affairs? Are you married? How many times you been married?

Are the people at home good to you? Do the farmer fellow workmen treat you well? Do they talk about you? they look at you suspiciously? Do they follow you about? are you treated by members of your family? If trouble of kind exists, how long has it been going on? Why did change your occupation so often?

HEREDITY.

Are your father and mother living? Of what did they Were they nervous? Were they in a hospital for the ins Your brothers and sisters, are they well?

HABITS.

Do you masturbate once or twice a day? How many tin week do you masturbate? At what age did you begin to turbate? Has it affected you in any way? Why do you d Does it affect your mind?

How much beer or whisky do you drink a day? How have you been drinking? At what age did you begin to d Do you take drugs? Tea, coffee? (Test reflexes, look tremors. Inspect facies and tongue.)

Do you talk to yourself? Do you talk or walk in your s

SUSPECTED SEIZURES.

Do you have headaches? Do you have heart trouble, fai spells, attacks of dizziness? Do you have falling spells or vulsions? During the attack, do you know what is goir about you? Are you just as if dead for a few minutes and regain yourself again? While at work or while talking, d suddenly lose yourself or become as if dead, then wake a on about your work? Do you have strange feeling before attacks occur? Can you tell when an attack will occur? your arms and legs move during an attack? What do relatives say about this matter? How do you feel after a tack? Do you sleep after an attack? Do you pass uri wet yourself during an attack? At what age did these at begin? How many attacks have you had? Did your pa

elatives have these or other attacks? Are you very irritable
mes? Do you become very angry? Do you fight? What do
do when so excited? How often do they occur? Do little
gs worry and annoy you? What does the doctor call your
ness? What is the cause of these attacks?

EUPHORIA AND DELUSIONS OF PROSPERITY.

e you well-to-do? Have you plenty of money? Do you
property? How much are you worth? Do you speculate?
ou intend to speculate? Are you going into business? Do
feel that you will be successful? Do you feel that some
you will be rich? How do you feel? Are you strong?
are your muscles? Can you lift heavy weights? How
can you lift? Can you run fast? How long would it
you to walk from one place to another? Have you been
airship? Are you a great person? Have you any special
age to deliver? Are you inspired? Have you made any
ovements in your work? Have you made any discoveries?
you an inventor? Have you any inventions with you?
you show them to me? (Insane immigrants sometimes
plans for inventions and imaginary claims for property.)
t plans for the future have you?

SCREPANCIES IN TIME ELEMENT AND CALCULATING POWER.

what age did you enter school? At what age did you leave
l? What employment did you have upon leaving school?
hat age did you begin your apprenticeship in such a trade?
hat age did you work at your trade as a regular carpen-
weaver, or other trade? Did you work at your trade in
ity or in several places? Did you work at other occupa-
? Name them. How old were you when you entered these
ent occupations? Is this your first trip to the United
s? How old were you when you first came to America?
old were you when you returned to Europe? At what
id you come to the United States upon your second trip?
e element in regard to third and fourth visits to America
d be similarly obtained. A cross-examination in regard

to the facts above obtained is now made in order to h
out discrepancies in the time element and calculating powe
the immigrant.)

How many years did you attend school? How many y
were you an apprentice to a certain trade? How many y
did you work as a carpenter? As a weaver? How long at
trades? How many years were you in the city of X?
many years did you spend in the country Y, etc.? How
years were you in America upon your first visit? Upon
second visit? Upon your third visit? After returning
(Europe), how long did you stay each time? How old
you now?

Are you married or single? How old were you when
were married? How old are you now? How many years
you been married?

How old was your wife when she was married? How
she now? How many years has she been married?

How many children have you? Give their names and
How long have you been married? How much older is
than Joseph? How much older is Katherine than Mary?

How old are your brothers and sisters? How much olde
you than John? How much older is James than John?

When did you sail? What date is this? How many day
it require to make the voyage?

RECENT MEMORY.

(When possible to ascertain.) What did you have for b
fast? For dinner? Describe your journey from the time
left home. How many days by rail? How long were
detained at the port of embarkation? How long at sea?
of ship? How many funnels did it have? What happen
you while traveling by rail? At the detention quarters?
shipboard? What port did you sail from? Did you se
this morning? (Cabin inspection.) How did you get
from the steamer? What did the passengers do just
landing? What happened to the steamer an hour or two
she docked? What time did the steamer reach quara
What time did she dock? What time is it now?

APPENDIX C.

Vocabularies of foreign languages for use in questioning aliens.[1]

English.	Greek.	Yiddish.	German.	French.	Italian.	Swedish.	Polish.
What is your name?	Poss Onomazesse?	Vee hayst ihr?	Was ist Ihr Name?	Comment vous appellez vous?	Come vi chiamate?	Hvad är Edert namn?	Jak sie nazywacie?
How old are you?	Posson Eton Isse?	Vee ahlt zite ihr?	Wie alt sind Sie?	Quel âge avez-vous?	Quanti anni avete?	Huru gammel är Ni?	Ile lat macie?
Where do you come from?	Apo pou isse?	Voon vah-nen koomt ihr?	Wo kommen Sie her?	D'où venez-vous?	Da dove venite?	Hvarifrån kommer Ni?	Zkąd jesteście?
Where are you going?	Pou Piyenis?	Voo-hin (gayt) fohrt ihr?	Wo gehen Sie hin?	Où allez-vous?	Dove andate?	Hvart skall Ni resa?	Dokąd jedziecie?
What is your work?	Ti Dhoulia Xevris Na Kamis?	Vohs is yre ar-bet?	Was ist Ihre Arbeit?	Quel est votre métier?	Che mestiere avete? Che lavoro fate?	Hvad är Edert yrke?	Czem się zajmujecie?
Did you ever go to school?	Epiyes Pote 's to Scholion?	Zite ihr ven ghe-gabn-ghen in shoo-leh (ha-dehr)?	Sind Sie je zur Schule gegangen?	Êtes-vous allé à l'école?	Siete andato mai a scuola?	Har Ni gått i skola?	Czy chodziliście do szkoły kiedykolwiek?
Can you read and write?	Xevris Grammata?	Kent ihr lehzn oon shri-ben?	Koennen Sie lesen und schreiben?	Savez-vous lire et écrire?	Sapete leggere e scrivere?	Kan Ni läsa och skriva?	Czy umiecie czytać i pisać?
Name the days in the week.	Pes Tas Imeras tis Evdhomados.	Rooft ohn dee teg foon voh.	Nennen Sie mir die Tage der Woche.	Mentionnez les jours de la semaine.	Dite i giorni della settimana.	Upprăkna veckans dagar.	Proszę nazwać dnie w tygodniu.
Name the months in the year.	Pes Tous Minas Tou Etous.	Rooft ohn dee hah-doh-shim foon yohr.	Nennen Sie mir die Monate des Jahres.	Mentionnez les mois de l'année.	Dite i mesi dell'anno	Upprăkna månaderna i året.	Proszę nazwać miesiące w roku.
Count from 1 to 20	Metrisse apo to ena eos to icossi.	Tsaylt foon ayns bis tsvahn-tsig.	Zaehlen Sie von eins bis zwanzig.	Comptez du uombre un jusq'à vingt.	Contate da uno fino a venti.	Räkna från ett till tjugo.	Proszę liczyć od jednego do dwudziestu.
Count from 20 to 1 backward.	Metrisse apo icossi kato eos to ena.	Tsaylt tsoo-reek foon tsvahn-tsig bis ayns.	Zaehlen Sie rueckwaerts von zwanzig bis eins.	Comptez en sens inverse due nombre vingt jusq'à un.	Contate all'indietro da vent' a uno.	Räkna tillbaks från tjugo till ett.	Proszę liczyć odwrotnie od dwudziestu do jednego.
How much is 4 and 4?	Tessara ke tessara possa yinonte?	Vee feel is feer oon feer?	Wie viel macht vier und vier?	Combien font quatre et quatre?	Quattro e quattro quanto fanno?	Huru mycket är fyra och fyra?	Cztery i cztery—ile będzie?
How much is 4 away from 10?	Ean vghalis tessara apo a ta dheka possa menoun?	Vee feel is tseh-hen ohn feer?	Wenn Sie vier wegnehmen von zehn, wie viel bleibt da?	Combien reste-t-il de quatre ôté de dix?	Togliete quattro da dieci quanti restano?	Huru mycket är fyra från tio?	Od dziesięciu odjąc cztery—ile będzie?
What is this?	Ti ine touto?	Vohs is dohs?	Was ist dieses?	Qu'est-ce que e'est que ca?	Che cosa e questo?	Hvad är detta?	Co to jest?
Do what I do	Kamne Oti Kamno	Toot vohs ih too	Thuen Sie was ich thue	Faites ce que je fais	Fate quel che faccio io	Gör hvad jag gör	Proszę robić to co ja robię.
Draw this	Grapse Afto	Mohlt dohs oof	Zeichnen Sie dieses	Dessinez ceci	Disegnate questo	Rita detta	Proszę narysować to.
Are you sick?	Isse Asthenis?	Zite ihr krank?	Sind Sie krank?	Êtes-vous malade?	Siete ammalato?	Är ni sjuk?	Czy jesteście chorzy?
Come here	(Singular) Ela tho. (Plural) Elate tho.	Koomt ah-her	Kommen Sie her	Venez-ici	Venite qui	Kom hit	Proszę przyjść tutaj.
Go ahead	(Singular) Piyene. (Plural) Piyenete.	Ghayt (fohrt) vi-tehr	Gehen Sie vorwaerts	Allez	Andate avanti	Gā frammåt	Proszę iść.
Sunday	Kyriaki	Zoon-tig	Sonntag	Dimanche	Domenica	Söndag	Niedziela.
Monday	Deftera	Mohn-tig	Montag	Lundi	Lunedi	Möndag	Poniedziałek.
Tuesday	Triti	Deens-tig	Dienstag	Mardi	Martedi	Tisdag	Wtorek.
Wednesday	Tetarti	Mit-voh	Mittwoch	Mercredi	Mercoledi	Onsdag	Środa.
Thursday	Pempti	Don-ners-tig	Donnerstag	Jeudi	Giovedi	Torsdag	Czwartek.
Friday	Paraskevi	Fri-tig	Freitag	Vendredi	Venerdi	Fredag	Piątek.
Saturday	Savaton	Shah-bos	Samstag	Samedi	Sabato	Lordag	Sobota.
1	Ena	Ayns	Eins	Un	Uno	Ett	Jeden.
2	Dhyo	Tsvay	Zwei	Deux	Due	Två	Dwa.
3	Tria	Dri	Drei	Trois	Tre	Tre	Trzy.
4	Tessara	Feer	Vier	Quatre	Quattro	Fyra	Cztery.
5	Pente	Feenf	Fuenf	Cinq	Cinque	Fem	Pięć.
6	Ex	Zeks	Sechs	Six	Sei	Sex	Sześć.
7	Epta	Zee-ben	Sieben	Sept	Sette	Sju	Siedem.
8	Octo	Aht	Acht	Huit	Otto	Åtta	Osiem.
9	Ennea	Nine	Neun	Neuf	Nove	Nio	Dziewięć.
10	Dheka	Tseh-hen	Zehn	Dix	Dieci	Tio	Dziesięć.
11	Endheka	Elf	Elf	Onze	Undici	Elva	Jedenaście.
12	Dhodheka	Tsvelf	Zwoelf	Douze	Dodici	Tolf	Dwanaście.
13	Dheka Tria	Dri-tsehn	Dreizehn	Treize	Tredici	Tretton	Trzynaście.
14	Dheka Tessara	Fehr-tsehn	Vierzehn	Quatorze	Quattordici	Fjorton	Czternaście.
15	Dheka Pente	Foof-tsehn	Fuenfzehn	Quinze	Quindici	Femton	Piętnaście.
16	Dheka Ex	Zeh-tsehn	Sechzehn	Seize	Sedici	Sexton	Szesnaście.
17	Dheka Epta	Zee-beh-tsehn	Siebzehn	Dix-sept	Diciassette	Sjuton	Siedemnaście.
18	Dheka Octo	Ah-tsehn	Achtzehn	Dix-huit	Diciotto	Aderton	Osciemnaście.
19	Dheka Ennea	Nine-tsehn	Neunzehn	Dix-neuf	Diciannove	Nitton	Dziewiętnaście.
20	Icossi	Tsvahn-tsig	Zwanzig	Vingt	Venti	Tjugo	Dwadzieścia.
30	Trianta	Dri-sig	Dreizig	Trente	Trenta	Trettio	Trzydzieści.
40	Saranta	Fehr-tsig	Vierzig	Quarante	Quaranta	Förtio	Czterdzieści.
50	Peninta	Foof-tsig	Fuenfzig	Cinquante	Cinquanta	Femtio	Pięćdziesiąt.
January	Ianouarios	Yahn-var [2]	Januar	Janvier	Gennaio	Januari	Styczeń.
February	Fevrouarios	Fev-rahl	Februar	Février	Febbraio	Februari	Luty.
March	Martios	Mart	Maerz	Mars	Marzo	Marsh	Marzec.
April	Aprilios	Ahp-rel	April	Avril	Aprile	April	Kwiecień.
May	Maios	My	Mai	Mai	Maggio	Maj	Maj.
June	Iounios	Yune	Juni	Juin	Giugno	Juni	Czerwiec.
July	Ioulios	Yule	Juli	Juillet	Luglio	Juli	Lipiec.
August	Avghoustos	Ahv-goost	August	Août	Agoste	Agusti	Sierpień.
September	Septemorios	Sen-tyahb	September	Septembre	Settembre	September	Wrzesień.
October	Octovrios	Ok-tyahb	Oktober	Octobre	Ottobre	Oktober	Październik.
November	Noemvrios	Noh-yahb	November	Novembre	Novembre	November	Listopad.
December	Dekemvrios	Deh-kahb	Dezember	Décembre	Dicembre	December	Crudzień.

[1] Furnished by the interpreters at Ellis Island, through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Immigration, Dr. F. C. Howe.
[2] Some Jews know only the Hebrew names of the Lunar months.

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ATTENTION, RETENTION, REASONING.

epetition of digits, problems, etc., which are described where.

ıbe test. Repeating digits. Counting forward and back-d by 2's and 3's. Puzzles. Simple problems, such as—

) If you have 20 coins and you go to the store and spend 6 s for bread and 7 coins for meat, how many coins will you left?

) If you have 30 coins and you go to the store and spend 2 s for bread, 3 coins for meat, and 4 coins for sugar, how y coins will you have left?

APPENDIX D.

HISTORIES OF CASES CERTIFIED AS MENTALLY DEFECTIVE ELLIS ISLAND.

In these histories a record is given of what certain al did on each day examined, except on the date of arrival. U ally no record is kept of what is done on this date. As a r the cause for an alien's detention is his inability to count f 20 back to 1 or to do some simple addition.

To make the histories intelligible it will be necessary to plain some of the methods used in recording and to say so thing of the tests not mentioned elsewhere in the manual.

Use has been made of absurd phrases and of problems. purposes of brevity, these absurdities and problems are refe to in the records as "stories." These stories are given be It will be noticed that some of them are taken from the of Binet and Simon. The five, six, and seven year old in the Binet-Simon scale have also been freely used, and reader is referred to the work of these authors for an expl tion of several of the tests given.

The learning test differs from the one described in the P Health Bulletin 90. It consists of 24 figures on one cardbo and these figures in sets of 3 on each of 8 other cardbo Unless otherwise explained in the histories, the alien wa quired to find some of these sets, and the average numb trials necessary to attain success was recorded.

Money problems, though recorded in American money, always given in coinage with which the alien was familiar

Where two or more answers are given to a mathema problem, they are set down one after the other with a co separating them.

"Washing steps" in the histories refers to the questio you were going to wash a stair steps, would you begin at t or bottom? And unless the alien gave a reason for his a one was always asked for. Success or failure depended o reason given.

"Cube test, fourth line" is similar to the four-cube te scribed elsewhere in the manual.

ABSURD PHRASES.

n unfortunate bicycle rider fell on his head and was killed; vas taken to a hospital, and they fear he will not recover.

he police found the body of a young girl cut into 18 pieces. y think she killed herself.

man said, "If I were going to kill myself, I would not do it Friday, because Friday is an unlucky day and would cause to have ill luck."

here was a railroad accident yesterday, but it was not a one; the number of deaths is only 48.

lady wanted the tail of her pet dog taken off. She was id it would hurt him, so she decided to have a little piece off every day.

PROBLEMS.

person walking in the forest stopped suddenly much fright-, hurried to the nearest policeman and told him he had seen hanging from the limb of a tree — (after a pause) t?

y neighbor has been having some strange visitors. He has ved one after the other, a doctor, a lawyer, and a priest. t has happened at my neighbor's house?

me boys were playing ball in the street. The ball rolled een the hind legs of a mule and one little boy picked it up. days later there was a funeral at his house. What hap-l?

you were out in a small boat five days from shore and had oard a box of gold and a box of bread, which box would you y away if it became necessary to throw one of them over-l to prevent the boat from sinking?

man who had some potatoes to take to town put them in g and hung them over the side of his mule. This looked ge to him, and the weight all on one side seemed to worry nule, so he filled a bag with stones and hung it over the side. What would you have done under the circumstances?

ppose you and a companion were floating at sea in a small boat, having been shipwrecked and left with two buckets esh drinking water. Several days have passed since the

accident, and you have consumed all the water in one buck
The other bucket is still full of fresh water, your only supp
The empty bucket and full bucket are setting beside you wh
you suddenly discover that your companion's coat is on fi
Would you pour the bucket of fresh water over him, or wh
would you do?

CASE HISTORIES.

Case 1.—M. A., Italian, female, age 30; arrived August
1915; no schooling.

August 12:

Fails to name days of the week.
Counting 20 to 1—fails.
Repeats 4 digits.
Cube test, fourth line—complete failure.
6+6=12.
2+3=5.
4+5=9.
6+6=16, 9.
6+7—"I don't know."
3+4=5, 7.
5+5=11, 10.
Healy frame—fails.
Says she has been married 21 years and is now 30 y
old.

August 13:

Fails to give date and year correctly; day, month, pl
and ship on which passage was made O. K.
Names 9 months.
Names 6 days of the week; omits Wednesday.
Counts from 1 to 20 correctly; fails 20 to 1.
Repeats 3 digits.
Cube test, fourth line—fails.
6+7=15.
5+5=10.
5+4=10.
4+5=7.
6+5=19.
5+6=15.

4+4=8.
Healy frame—fails.
August 14:
Says she is 30 years old, was married at 21, and has been married 17 years.
Cube test—fails.
Counting 20 to 1—fails.
Repeats 3 digits.
6+7=9.
4+3=7.
3+5=9.
3+2=5.
3+5=7.
3+6=10.
2+3=5.
4+3=5.
ertified feeble-minded.
ase 2.—J. P. A., Portuguese, age 19, male; arrived August 8, ; one year schooling.
August 8:
Says there are 20 months; names none.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
5+4—Gives up.
6+6=7.
August 9:
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails.
Opposites—5 out of 8—O. K.
10−(3+4)=5, 3.
10−(6+2)=7, 3.
6+6—"I don't know."
4+4=8.
4+5=6.
Repeats 4 digits.
August 11:
Counting 1 to 20—O. K.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
6+7=23. 3+5=16.
3+3= 4. 2+2=3.

2+1= 3. 3+2=5.
2+2= 4. 3+3=4, 5.
3+2= 5. 3+3=6.
4+5= 7. 2+1+3=7.

Cube test, fourth line—Fails.

Repeats 4 digits, sometimes 5.

Cross frame—Fails.

Imbecile test, same mistakes repeated, fails to co plete test in three minutes.

Seguin form board, O. K. in one and one-sixth minut Names days of the week forward; fails backwa Says he worked on a farm for $8 the first year and the second.

Certified feeble-minded.

Case 3.—L. P., Italian female, age 47; arrived February 1916; no schooling.

February 26:

Fails to give month and year correctly; day, place, ship on which passage was made, O. K.

Names five days of the week.

Says she does not know, when asked to name months.

Counting 20 to 1—Fails.

Repeats 3 digits.

6+7=8.
3+4=5.
3+3=6.

February 27:

Repeats 3 digits.

Cube test—Fails.

Says Christmas comes in April; does not know why i celebrated.

Never heard of Easter.

Differences: Horse and cow? "Both are beasts."

Suicide story—Fails.

Healy frame—O. K. after being shown.

Imbecile test—Makes many senseless mistakes, but fin succeeds.

Gold and bread story: Would keep both, but if force throw away one would keep the gold.

February 28:

Names days of the week forwards, fails backwards.
Names 7 months.
Repeats 3 digits.
Suicide story—Fails.
Gold and bread story—Fails.
Learning test—Fails.
Circle frame—Fails.
Little boy story—Fails.
Cube test—Fails on fifth line.
Healy frame—Fails.
"Christmas comes in February."

ertified feeble-minded.

ase 4.—N. C., Italian, female, age 18; arrived February 24, ; six years' schooling; mother feeble-minded; two younger hers normal.

February 29:

Counting 20 to 1—Fails, given three trials.
Fails to copy diamond; two trials, but one figure is fairly good.
Copies from memory one of the Binet-Simon drawings for 10-year children, but does it poorly and requires two views; copies the other drawing after three different views. Only one drawing required at a time and allowed to look at the original about 30 seconds each time.
8+9=12.
6+7=13.
5+6=10.
6+6=12.
4+5=9.
Description of pictures—Merely enumerates objects and fails to describe the action even when asked to do so.
Unfinished pictures—All failures.
Now copies a diamond fairly well.
Makes one mistake, afterwards corrected, in naming four colors.
Differences—
Horse and cow? "We eat cow but not horse."
Wood and glass? "Glass breaks."
Butterfly and fly? "No difference."

Names days of the week correctly.
Counting value of six stamps; value, 9 cents—O. K.
Repeats four digits, but sometimes fails.
Definitions—
A chair? "It is wood."
A table? "It is wood."
A cart? "It is wood."
A house? "It is built."
Fails to give month, date, or day. Gives year correctly.
Names months correctly.
Fails to arrange five weights; three trials given and failures.
Healy frame—Gives up after trying four minutes.
Imbecile test, O. K. in one and one-half minutes, but mak a number of senseless mistakes.

March 1:

Gives month as January, day Wednesday (Friday), da year, place, and ship on which passage was made O.
Names days of the week forwards, fails backwards.
Names 12 months correctly.
Counting 20 to 1—one mistake.
20 to 0 by 2's—18, 16, 14, 12, 11, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2.
Repeats three digits, sometimes four.
Suicide story—O. K.
Gold and bread story—O. K.
Little boy ball story—Fails.
Suicide on Friday—Fails.
Significance of Christmas—"Christmas is a feast cause that day is Christmas."
Washing stairs—Would begin at the foot.
Cube test, fifth line—Fails.
13+14=24.
20−(4+2)=17.

March 2:

Healy frame—Fails in 5 minutes.
Geographic test—O. K. in 5 minutes; numerous sensel mistakes.
On second trial, O. K. in 3 minutes.

Cross frame—O. K. in 3 minutes.
Morning or afternoon—O. K.
Definitions—
A fork? "It is iron."
A door? "It is wood."
A window? "It is glass."
Three commissions—Given 2 trials and fails each time.
Put left hand on right ear—Fails.
Hold up left hand—Fails.
Show your left eye—Shows the right.
Esthetic comparison of faces—O. K.
Fails to write a sentence containing 3 given words after about 10 minutes' trial. Says it can not be done. Given Rome, Pope, and church, she writes, "Rome is a city," and again says it can not be done. Understanding of easy and difficult questions (Binet-Simon 9 and 10 year)—Fails all but one.
8+9=18.
4+5+3=12.
20 cents—3 cents=12.
7+6=13.
6+5+4=14.
25 cents—9 cents=11.
6+5=11.
9+6=15.
20 cents—7 cents=11.
Learning test—Average 4½ trials. One set given up after 8 trials.
Hanging to tree story—Fails.
Doctor, lawyer, and priest—"Somebody was sick."
Repeats 4 digits.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails about 75 per cent.
This girl has had 6 years' schooling; her mother is feeble-minded; two of her younger brothers examined here are normal. She measures only about 7 years by the Binet scale and does poorly on performance tests.
ertified feeble-minded.

Case 5.—M. C. D. G., Italian, age 48, female; arrived Febr ary 24, 1916; no schooling.

February 24:
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
6+7=16, 15.
5+4=12.
Cube test—Fails.

February 25:
Names 4 days of the week.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails.

February 26:
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Names 5 days of the week.
Names 11 months.
Repeats 3 digits.
5+5=10.
3+4=6.
5+4=6.
3+3=6.
6+5=11.
2+3=12.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails.

February 28:
Gives day, month, date, place, and ship on which passa was made correctly.
Names 11 months.
Names days of the week forward; fails backward.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 3 digits.
Cube test—Fails to touch two blocks correctly.
Cross frame—Fails; also fails after being shown how put the blocks in place.
Imbecile test—Fails.

February 29:
Compares two weights correctly.
Fails to copy a square; draws one oval and one irregu figure.

Game of patience (cut oblong card)—O. K.
Counts 4 pennies correctly.
Repeats sentence of 10 syllables.
Morning or afternoon—O. K.
Definitions—

A fork? "It is a fork;" (asked again) "It is silver."
A horse? "It is meat."
A chair? "It is a chair."
A man? "A man is a man."
A table? "It is a table;" (asked again) "It is wood."

Fails three commissions; forgets one of them.
Apparently knows right from left, but failed to put right hand on left ear on three different trials; later did so.
Esthetic comparison of faces—Fails 2 out of 3.
Description of pictures—Merely enumerates some of the objects; fails to describe even when asked to.
Unfinished pictures—Fails 3 out of 4.
Names four colors correctly.
Fails to copy diamond—No resemblance.
Total legs, 1 horse, 1 chicken, 1 cow—16.
Total legs, 1 horse, 1 chicken—16. She remembers the question; later, when asked again, says 8.
Total legs, 2 chickens—4.
Total legs, 2 horses—4.
Says she has 10 fingers. If 6 were cut off, would have 7 left.
Says she has 5 fingers on one hand. If cut 3 of them off, would have 4 left.
Imbecile test—O. K. in 4½ minutes with assistance; on second trial, O. K. in 1½ minutes.
Healy frame (carefully shown how to put blocks in place)—Fails even with more assistance; again carefully shown and she still fails. All but two blocks are then put in place for her, and she gets these two in after a number of mistakes. Is able to repeat the test in two minutes' trial, but makes many mistakes.
Repeats 3 digits.

Cube test—Fails to touch only 3 blocks after numer
trials on the same moves; does it correctly then if t
where to start.

Says she is going to her husband in Ohio. If she did
find him there, would go back to Italy, as she has t
brothers-in-law.

Gives correctly the port of departure, name of ship,
time at sea.

Is unable to give name of the King of Italy.

First says she would start at the foot to scrub a st
of steps; then says the top. Gives senseless reas
when asked why.

Gold and bread story—"Would throw the bread aw
Further questioning—"To save myself, would th
all away."

Counting 10 to 1—Can not be taught, although cards
used in subtracting.

10 cents—1 cent=5 cents.

Says she has 10 fingers, and if she lost 1 of them 5 w
be left. Is unable to get this correctly, even when
hands are spread on the table before her and
fingers are pointed to.

She worked on a farm in Italy. Says corn is plante
September, peas in April, and potatoes in May,
grass is cut in August (all said by the interpreter
correct).

Says Christmas comes in December; (significance) "
is why they use it for a feast."

Easter comes in April; it is a feast.

Suicide story—Fails, and when questioned directly
it, says she thinks the girl cut herself up. Later,
asked if one could cut herself in 18 pieces, says "

If you made 2 cents a day, how much would you ma
3 days—18 cents.

Certified feeble-minded.

Case 6.—S. B., Italian, female, age 21; arrived Februar
1916; no schooling.

February 25:
Counting 20 to 1—2 mistakes.
Cube test—Fails to learn one 4th line move.
February 26:
Fails to give day, date, month, or place correctly.
Names ship on which passage was made.
Names days of week forward; fails backward.
Names 10 months.
Repeats 3 digits.
Suicide story—"Nothing."
Gold and bread story—"Nothing."
February 28:
Names days of week forward and backward.
Names 12 months.
Repeats 4 digits.
Counting 20 to 1—O. K.
Suicide story—"Nothing."
Gold and bread story—Fails.
6+7=12.
6+6=12.
6+7=15.
5+4=9.
7+5=10, 12.
Learning test—Fails in 10 trials to find one set.
Healy frame—Fails.
February 29:
Counting 20 to 1—O. K.
6+7=14, 13.
6+5=20.
5+4=8.
10 cents—3 cents=20 cents.
10 cents—3 cents=14 cents.
Differences—
Wood and glass? "Both the same."
Paper and cloth? "Cloth is cloth and paper is paper."
Names days of the week.
Counting value of 6 stamps (value, 9 cents)—Fails at first; later O. K.

Repeats 3 digits; occasionally repeats 4.
Gives date and month correctly; fails day and year.
Names 11 months.
Arranging 5 weights—Fails; unable to grasp the idea.
Cube test—Unable to learn one fourth-line move af
repeated trials.
Imbecile test—O. K., with assistance, in 7½ minut
many senseless moves; on second trial O. K. in 2½ m
utes; many senseless moves.
Healy frame, first carefully shown.—O. K. in 1½ minut
repeats in 40 seconds.
Morning or afternoon—Fails.
Definitions—
A chair? "It is to sit on."
A church? "It is where you go to hear mass."
A fork? "It is to eat."
Three commissions—Fails even when prompted.
Three other commissions—O. K., slowly but correctly.
Does not know right from left.
Aesthetic comparison of faces—Fails 1 out of 3.
Fails to copy a square (three trials), draws 2 oval
ures and 1 irregular line.
Game of patience (cut oblong card)—Fails after nun
ous trials.
Repeats sentence of 10 syllables once in 3 trials.
Arranges 2 weights correctly.
Place, time at sea, and name of ship on which pass
was made—O. K.
Says she is going to her sister. If she should fail to
her she would come back to Ellis Island and t
return to Italy.
Would start at the top to wash stairs (why?) "I w
start from the bottom."
To make a dress, says she would need the goods, thr
and hooks. Nothing else.
Certified feebleminded.

Case 7.—A. G., Portuguese, male, age 22; arrived March 1916; no schooling.

March 20:
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Names days of week forward; fails backward.
Repeats 3 digits.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails.
March 22:
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Says he has been trying to learn, but is "thick" (pointing to his head). Says he has an older brother who is "thick" also, but four others who are bright.
5+4=12.
3+2=5.
4+3=8.
5+3=6.
Repeats 3 digits; sometimes 4.
Names 5 days of week irregularly.
Names 10 months irregularly.
Gives month correctly; fails day, date, and year.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails 80 per cent of trials.
Imbecile test—O. K. in 3½ minutes.
March 23:
Counting 20 to 1—
20, 19, 18, 16, 17, ——
20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 16, 18, 19, 14, 13.
Tried to learn last night again; says "I am very thick."
Total legs, 1 horse, 1 chicken, 1 cow—12.
Counting value of 6 stamps (value 9 cents)—20 cents.
Learning test—Average 7¾ trials and fails to find the last set in 11 trials.
Healy frame (looked at carefully before trying)—O. K. in 50 seconds; on second trial O. K. in 15 seconds.
Cross frame—O. K. in 1 minute.
Geographic test—O. K., 2¼ minutes.
Cube test, fourth line—O. K., 75 per cent of trials. Gets one-fifth line move after 8 trials.
Arranging 5 weights—picks them up without comparing them; when told to weigh them in his hands first, he fails again—arranges without comparing. Seems unable to grasp the idea.

Repeats 3 digits; occasionally 4, but not in order gi
Healy-Fernald—O. K. in 5 minutes.
On second trial, board turned—O. K. in 1¾ minutes.
Imbecile test—O. K. in 1¼ minutes.
Knows right from left.
Definitions—
A horse? "It is a horse."
A table? "It is made of wood, sometimes oa
pine."
A boat? "It is a frigate."
A plow? "It is a plow made of oak or pine."
Gold and bread story—O. K.
Suicide story—O. K.
Little boy-mule story—O. K.
Hanging from tree—"Could have been an objec
figure."
Doctor, lawyer, and priest—O. K.
Unfinished pictures—3 out of 4 O. K.
Aesthetic comparison of faces—All failures. He k
what is meant by pretty and ugly and says he pr
the pretty, but he always points to the ugly faces a
choice.
Copies a square correctly on the third trial.

Certified feeble-minded.

Case 8.—G. B., male, Italian, age 34; arrived Marcl. 16, no schooling.

March 18:

Was in the United States before for 6 years. Sa
worked in Milwaukee in the "iron works" and
$200 home to Italy in 1908; was not married
has 2 children now; knows very little English; h
indistinct nasal voice and says it is due to some
the midwife did to him when he was born.
Counting 20 to 1—20, 19, 21, 1, 2, 3, 4—20, 21, 16.
6+6=12.
5+4=9.
6+7=14.
6+7—"I don't know."
5+6=11.

Total legs, 1 horse, 1 chicken, 1 cow—10.
10 cents—3 cents=5 cents.
8 cents—2 cents=6 cents.
10 cents—1 cent=9 cents.
9 cents—3 cents=5 cents.
Gives number of months as 12; says he does not know them.
Gives year as 1900; date 21 (18); day and month, O. K.
Names days of week forward; fails backward.
Cube test, fourth line—6 out of 9 trials O. K.
Repeats 4 digits.
Healy frame—O. K. in 1¼ minutes (accident).
On second trial—Fails in 5 minutes.

March 19:
Names days of week forward and backward.
Names 6 months irregularly.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 3 digits.
2+1+3=4.
5+6=7.
4+3=7.
3+7=11.
6+7=9.
5+4=9.
4+6=12.
Suicide story—Fails.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails.
Cross frame—After many mistakes, finally completes test.

March 21:
Names 5 months irregularly.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 3 digits.
6+7=9.
6+5=9.
5+6=11.
3+2+1=8.
7+8=11.
5+7=13.

6+5=9.
1+2+2=7.
Suicide story—O. K.
Pack-mule story—Fails.
Coat-afire story—Fails.
Little boy-ball story—Fails.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails.

Certified feeble-minded.

Case 9.—A. C., Spanish, male, age 25; arrived Marc 1916; no schooling.

March 31:
Names days forward; fails backward.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 3 digits.
Suicide story—"Somebody killed her because she money."

April 1:
Counting 20 to 1—20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 13, 15, 19, 17.
Counting 10 to 1—9, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11.
5+4=6.
4+3=5.
10 legs—1 leg=12.
Repeats 5 digits.
Names 6 days forward and backward.
Says there are 11 months; names 4.
Fails to give month, day, date, or year correctly.
Counting value of 6 stamps (value, 9 cents)—5.
Names correctly 4 colors out of 5 given; calls y green; also calls green green.
Cube test—Fails to learn one fourth-line move after trials.
Imbecile test—O. K., in 1¾ minutes.
Healy frame—Fails.

April 2:
Names days forward; fails backward.
Counting 20 to 1—O. K.
Repeats 4 digits.
Suicide story—"She couldn't have killed herself b I didn't see it."

Significance of Christmas—Fails.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails 5 out of 6 trials.
April 3:
Names days forward and backward.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 4 digits.
Pack-mule story—Fails.
Doctor, lawyer, and priest story—"Some woman was sick."
Little boy-ball story—O. K.
6+7=17.
6+6=10.
Arranging 5 weights—Fails; one misplaced.
Cross frame—O. K.
Circle frame—O. K.
Diamond frame—O. K.
Knox diamond frame—O. K.
Healy frame—O. K.
Healy-Fernald—O. K.
Casuist test—O. K.
Learning test—Average, 2 trials.
April 4, 1916:
There has been no improvement in this alien's showing aside from the performance tests. In 5 days he has been unable to learn to count from 20 to 1.
Certified feebleminded.

Case 10.—A. P., Italian, female, age 20; arrived April 19, 1916; schooling.
April 20:
Counting 20 to 1—Fails; no idea how to count backward.
5+4=8.
4+3=9.
Fails to name days of week.
April 21:
Names 4 days irregularly.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 2 digits.
Suicide story—Fails.

Gold and bread story—Fails.
Cube test—Fails.

April 22:
Fails to say the days in order.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 3 digits occasionally, but usually only 2.
Washing steps—Failure.
Suicide story—Failure.
Gold and bread story—Fails.
Little boy-ball story—Fails.
Pack-mule story—Fails.
Says Christmas comes in August; does not know significance.
Significance of Easter—"Holiday for the people."
6+7=8.
4+5=8.
2+3=6.
5+3=12.
3+4=16.
2+1=3.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails.
Circle frame—Fails.

Certified feebleminded.

Case 11.—A. M., male, Italian, age 19; arrived April 25, 1 no schooling.

April 26:
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 3 digits.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails.
7+8=16
8+9—"I don't know."

April 27:
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 3 digits.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails.
7+8=12
6+6—"Nothing."

April 28:

Counting 20 to 1—3 mistakes.
Repeats 5 digits.
Names days of week forward; fails backward.
Suicide story—O. K.
Gold and bread story—O. K.
Suicide on Friday—Fails.
Pack mule story—O. K.
Cube test, fourth line—50 per cent O. K.
Arithmetical calculations—Poor.

April 29:

Counting 20 to 1—1 mistake.
Total number legs, 1 horse, 1 chicken, 1 cow—Fails.
Total number legs, 1 horse, 1 chicken—9.
4+3=6
2+3=6
2+2=4
3+1=4
Names 4 days of week.
Says there are 12 months; names 5.
Fails to give day, date, month, or year.
Repeats 5 digits.
Cube test, fourth line—80 per cent failure.
Learns 1 fourth line more after 5 trials.
Hold up left hand—O. K.
Show right eye—O. K.
Put right hand on left ear—O. K.
Healy frame—Fails in 5 minutes.
Imbecile test—O. K., in 5 minutes, with assistance.
Imbecile test—O. K., in $1\frac{3}{4}$ minutes; senseless mistakes repeated.
Learning test—Fails to find 1 set after 18 trials; only 1 set given.
Comparison of 2 weights—Fails; merely picks one up and says, "This is heavier."
Copying a square—Fails; given 2 trials and makes 2 oval figures.
Fails to repeat sentence of 10 syllables.

Counting 4 blocks placed side by side—At first says 3 a
then when urged to try again counts correctly by touc
ing each one.
Game of patience (cut oblong card)—Fails after tryi
1 minute.

Certified feeble-minded.

Case 12.—G. J., male, Italian, age 34; arrived May 5, 191
nine months' schooling and can write.

May 6:

Fails to give day or month correctly; does not kn
where he now is.
Knows port of departure, cost of passage, and time at s
Repeats 3 digits.
Counting 20 to 1—O. K.
Counting 20 to 1 by 2's—One mistake.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails.

Suicide story—Fails.

May 7:

Knows the day and place; fails month and date; y
1915.
Names 8 months irregularly.
5+ 6=11
8+ 9=17
12+13=23, 25
13+14=37, 27
10− 3= 7
15− 5=10
25− 7=19, 18
8+ 8=16
12+12=24
13+13=26
15+15=30
15+16=31
15− 7= 7 or 8
20− 8=12
30− 4=25, 27, 24
Cube test, fourth line—Fails 11 out of 13 trials. Ir
4 times in succession that he is right when
wrong.

Imbecile test—O. K.

Healy frame—Fails in 2 minutes. On second trial after being shown how to put the blocks in—O. K. in 40 seconds.

Healy-Fernald—Fails after 7 minutes.

Healy-Fernald (after demonstration)—O. K. in 1½ minutes.

Healy-Fernald third trial (board reversed)—O. K. in 45 seconds.

Difference: Horse and cow; six given, but he was urged several times to continue and give others.

May 8:

Unfinished pictures—3 out of 4 O. K.

Copies a square well.

Fails to copy a diamond.

Names 4 colors correctly.

Healy-Fernald—Fails in 6 minutes. He did this yesterday after being shown, but has forgotten that he ever tried it before.

Healy frame—Fails in 2 minutes; also was shown this yesterday.

When asked if he knows why he is being held and examined, he says "No," and can think of no reason for it.

5+4+6=9, 15.

Counting 20 to 1—One mistake.

Repeats 3 digits.

Cube test, fourth line—O. K. 60 per cent of trials. Fifth line—Fails.

Arranging 5 weights—O. K.

Writes his name legibly.

Learning test—Finds 3 of the sets with 2 trials and another one with one trial.

Gold and bread story—Fails; would keep the gold and buy bread, if he needed any, with the money.

Put right hand on left ear—Fails.

Put left hand on right ear—Fails.

He understands and is able to repeat what is told him.

Says this is morning (afternoon correct).

Definitions—

A horse? "It has 4 legs."

A chair? "It is to sit down on."

A fork? "It is to eat."

Æsthetic comparison of faces—Fails 1 out of 3.

Three commissions—Fails.

Three other commissions—Fails.

Certified feeble-minded.

Case 13.—E. K., Greek, female, age 16; arrived May 25, 19 no schooling.

May 26:

Counting 20 to 1—Fails.

Fails to name days of week backward.

Repeats 4 digits.

Suicide story—Fails.

Cube test, fourth line—Fails.

May 27:

Counting 20 to 1—Fails; does not try to learn.

5+4=15, 14.

4+3=14.

Says she has 8 fingers, but after counting them says If she loses 3 fingers would have 7 left; counts on her fingers.

Counts 1 to 20 with one omission.

Counts 20 cards correctly.

Morning or afternoon—O. K.

Comparison of 2 weights—O. K.

Game of patience (cut oblong card)—O. K.

Fails twice to copy a square; makes 2 irregular lines

Put right hand on left ear—O. K.

Imbecile test—O. K. in 3½ minutes.

Healy frame—Fails in 4 minutes.

Counting value of 6 stamps (value 9 cents)—8 cents

Learning test—3 trials on one card; others not given

Cube test, fourth line—Always O. K.

Healy frame; first shown how to put blocks in pla O. K. in 1 minute; on second trial—O. K. in 20 sec

Names 5 months.

May 28:
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 3 digits.
Names days of week forward; fails backward.
Suicide story—O. K.
Washing steps—O. K.
6+7=10.
5+5=16.

May 30:
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Counting 10 to 1—O. K.
Names days of week forward; fails backward.
Repeats 3 digits.
Pack-mule story—O. K.
Little boy-ball story—O. K.
Washing steps—O. K.
Coat-afire story—Fails.
10−(2+2)=5.
Names 9 months irregularly.
How many fingers on both hands? Counts them and says 10.
How many left if cut 2 off? 8 (counts them).
How many left if cut 11 off? 8.
How many left if cut 2 off one hand and 2 off other? 6.
Healy frame—O. K.—makes several mistakes.
Arranging 5 weights—O. K.
5+6=9.
3+3=6.
3+4=14.
5+4=8.
4+3=9.
Cube test, fourth line—O. K.; fifth line, fails.
Healy-Fernald—Fails in 5 minutes; on second trial, after being shown how to put the blocks in place, O. K.

June 1:
Counting 20 to 1—O. K. promptly with no mistakes. Admits she has been studying this ever since arrival.
6+7=12.
3+2=5.

5+4=10.
5+3=16, 13, 10.
Counting value of 6 stamps (value 9 cents)—Fails at a long trial and senseless figuring.
Gives day of week correctly; fails month and year.
Names 4 colors correctly.
Esthetic comparison of faces—Fails 1 out of 3.
Unfinished pictures—3 out of 4 O. K.
Cube test, fourth line—Always O. K.
Healy frame—Fails in 5 minutes; was shown how to this and succeeded in doing it before.
Imbecile test—O. K. 50 seconds.
Geographic test—Fails in 7 minutes; on second ti after being shown—O. K. in 40 seconds.
This girl was a seamstress. She says "My father my father's brother's daughter, my cousin, came with me."

June 2:

Alien was asked her age and replied 12; told that it recorded as 16, she maintained that it was 12. A minutes later she gave her age as 16 and denied she had previously claimed it was 12.
5+5=15.
5+2=16.
5+2=10.
Is told to place her hands on the table before her. then counts 5 fingers on one and 5 on the other says both together make 10. Then asked how man 5 and 5, she says 15.

Certified feeble-minded.

Case 14.—A. P., Greek female, age 20; arrived May 29, 1 no schooling.

June 1:

Counting 20 to 1—Fails to try.
6+7—Fails.
Repeats 4 digits.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails.

June 2:
6+7=14.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Names days of the week forward; fails backward.
Cube test—Fails.
June 3:
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 4 digits.
Names days of the week forward; fails backward.
Suicide story—O. K.
6+7=14.
7+8=9.
Cube test, fourth line—Complete failure.
Washing steps—O. K.
June 4:
Cross frame—O. K. in 3½ minutes; on second trial O. K. in 15 seconds.
Cube test, fourth line—O. K. 3 out of 6 trials.
Is unable to tell time.
Arranging 5 weights—O. K. 2 out of 3 trials.
Counting 20 to 1—Fails.
Repeats 4 digits.
8+8=16
8+9=13
7+7=18
5+6=4
10−(2+2)=6 (counted on fingers).
10 cents−(1 cent+5 cents)=5 cents, 4 cents.
12−(1+1)=7, 8, 10
12−(2+2)—Fails.
Healy frame—O. K. in 2 minutes; on second trial O. K. in 15 seconds.
June 5:
Counting 20 to 1—5 mistakes.
Counting 10 to 1—O. K. (counted on fingers).
Repeats 4 digits.
Fails to name days of the week backward.
6+7=8
4+3=5

3+2=5
5+3=15
6+6=12
6+7=15
4+3=7
3+5=8 (counted on fingers).
Names 8 months irregularly.
Cube test, fourth line—Fails 9 out of 12 trials.
Circle frame—Fails in 5 minutes.
Casuist test—Fails in 5 minutes.
Coat afire story—Fails.

Certified feeble-minded.

Case 15.—C. T., English, male, age 17, arrived May 15, 191

Sister of alien says: "Mother has been in a hospital for insane for 12 years, and the first symptoms manifested th selves shortly after Charles was born. Mother also had child stillborn and one miscarriage. Brother was always b ward; although in public school in Chicago and in several pri schools in America and England, he never advanced beyond fourth grade."

Alien says he got along poorly at school; attended in Am for five years and then returned and was a pupil in a pri school for two years; was put in the second grade, and alth he was at school every day he did not get above this gr says his sister thought it would be better for him to stop s and work on the farm.

Counts 20 to 1 correctly.
Repeats 5 digits.
8+9=17
100−7=94
5+4+6=14
14+13=27
20−7=13
Names months correctly in 12 seconds.
Gives day, date, month, and year correctly.
With what countries is England at war? "Englan fighting Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgari
Name the countries helping England: "France, Ru Australia, and Serbia.

Is Italy in the war? "Italy is fighting Germany."

Is Japan in the war? "Japan is not fighting."

Cube test, fourth line—Correct.

Suicide story—Failure; says "She shouldn't cut herself up."

May 16:

Alien says his Uncle Charles's wife is also in the insane asylum. He does not know whether his Uncle Charles is a brother of his mother or father, although his name is Charles F. (Father's name is Philip F.)

Since these names are the same whose brother would you think your Uncle Charles must be? (Hesitating and looking up inquiringly)—"My father's, would it be?" Why not your mother's? "Yes; I guess it must be hers."

On further questioning in regard to his schooling, says he thinks he was 8 years old when he first went to school. Where? "In Chicago." How long did you go there? "I don't know if it was one or two years."

6+6=12.

15+15=30.

35—7=29, 28.

8+9=17.

13+14=27.

64—22=42.

15+16=31.

100 to 0 by 5's. Done very slowly but correctly.

Is able to construct a sentence containing three given words.

Difference, horse and cow.—Cow has hoofs on its feet, has horns, has eyes, gives milk. Horse's tail has lots of hair on. Cow's has not much on. Cow chews food differently. (Urged to continue several times while giving these differences.)

Difference between a lie and a mistake.—No differences; in one case you don't tell the truth and in the other it is wrong.

Difference, child and dwarf.—Dwarf has more hai
its head and child has smaller shoes on its feet.
What do we mean when we say "The early bird cat
the worm?" "The first bird out—that wakes up fi
when it runs after and catches it."
Ethical question: Find $10 bill—I would give it
take it to police station and find whom it belonge
Difference, charity and kindness.—One means to be k
charity means to cheer up.
Learning test.—Very well done.
Cube test, fourth line.—6 out of 8 trials correct.
Geographic or jigsaw test.—O. K.
Healy frame test.—O. K.

Certified feeble-minded.

Case 16.—H. R., English, male, age 19; arrived June 6,

June 6:

"I had a fall when 12 years of age and was uncons
for one hour; that fall kept me from learning,
didn't go ahead in school. They gave me hair-dre
work so I wouldn't have to bother with reading
writing."
12+12=18.
15+15=28.

June 7:

Had nine years' schooling; was in the first grade; u
to pass examinations for the higher grades.
Suicide story.—My word, but that was a rotten me
Repeats 4 digits.
8+9—17, ain't it?
15+15=25.
Healy frame.—O. K.
Cross frame.—Four minutes; many mistakes; fi
completes test.
Circle frame.—Fails.
Coat-afire story.—I'd throw the bucket of water ove
head to put it out.

ıne 8:

Says he went to school 9 years; started at 12 and stopped at 14; sticks to this in spite of repeated questioning. Explains his backwardness at school by a fall and says the doctor told his mother he would "come all right all of a sudden," and that he "is beginning to get more sense now." Says he has been working at hair dressing for nine years; started at 14 and is now 19 years old (repeats this discrepancy over and over). Says the doctor said that hair dressing did not require any reading and writing. Says he was rejected for the Army seven times; went to one recruiting station six times and to another one once. Knows that England is fighting Germany; is unable to mention any other enemy. Says Turkey is helping England; can not think of any other allies of England, but after a long time, mentions Japan as "going against Germany."

Copies a diamond correctly.

Description of pictures—O. K.

Unfinished pictures—3 out of 4 O. K.

Names four colors correctly.

Differences—

Wood and glass? Wood is stronger than glass.

Paper and cloth? Paper tears and cloth does not.

Horse and cow? Cow gives you milk and a horse drives you; a cow is different shape; the legs, body, and head are different. Horse's head is larger and more pointed.

Counting 20 to 1—Complete failure. Gives up even after an example by counting all the way from 20 to 1 is given him.

Names days of the week.

Counting value of six stamps (value 9 cents)—11 cents. On second trial—O. K.

Names nine months irregularly.

Gives day of week correctly; fails to give month, date, or year.

Defines objections in terms of use.

25 shilling—9 shillings=22 shillings. Second trial—would leave 6.

Arranging four weights—Fails four times in successi

Cyclist dead from fall story—It lies with the doct see whether he will recover or not.

Railroad accident—I don't know that.

Suicide Friday story—He could do it on Thursda cause Friday is an unlucky day.

Cube test, fourth line—3 out of 6 trials O. K.

Imbecile test—O. K. in one minute.

Healy Fernald—O. K. in three and one-fourth mir He takes an interest in this and says, "I have had ing games with blocks in Liverpool before."

5+4+6=15.

8+7+6=21.

14+13+2—Gives up.

Certified feeble-minded.

Case 17.—M. B., Italian, female, age 18; arrived May 31, no schooling; slight speech defect.

June 1:

"I did not want to go to school; mother wanted me but I did not want to go." (Pressed further.) "I afraid the teacher would hit us." Groans, moans sighs. Why do children go to school? "I don't kn

Counting 20 to 1—O. K.

20 eggs—(3+3)—Take 3, leaves 17, then take 3 leaves 14.

20—(3+3+3)=18.

Repeats 5 digits.

Copies diamond correctly.

Cube test, fourth line—2 trials out of 6 O. K.

Very nervous, excited, trembling; responds without t ing.

June 4:

Counting 20 to 1—O. K.; two mistakes corrected.

6+7=13.

14+13=23, 27.

7+6+8=22.

8+9=17.
5+4+6=15.
4+3+1+5=13.
Repeats 5 digits.
Put left hand on right ear—Fails.
Put right hand on left ear—Fails.
Hold up left hand—She puts up the right.
Hold up right hand—She puts up the left.
Definitions—

A horse? It is a horse.
A chair? It is to sit on.
A fork? It is a fork.
A house? It is four walls.

Morning or afternoon—O. K.
Aesthetic comparison of faces—O. K.
Three commissions—Has to be prompted after the performance of each one and then does not do them properly, but apparently remembers what was told her.
Names four colors correctly.
Imbecile test—O. K.; no mistakes.
Geographic test—O. K. in 60 seconds; repeats in 50 seconds.
Healy frame—Fails. Shown the blocks in place twice, then carefully shown how to put them in; she again fails, using no judgment.
Unfinished pictures—All O. K.
Learning test—8 trials on first card, then other cards 1, 2, 7, and 3 trials.
Cube test, fourth line—50 per cent of trials O. K.
Healy frame—She is again carefully shown how to put the blocks in. Fails in 4 minutes.
Does not repeat sentence of 10 syllables.
Suicide story—Fails. Explains how he could cut himself up into 18 pieces by cutting off part of each leg and then a little more each time.
Gold and bread story—Fails.
Little boy mule story—Fails.
This alien worked at home as a seamstress.

Certified feeble-minded.

Case 18.—F. G., male, Italian, age 24; arrived June 3, 1 no schooling.

June 5:

Counting 20 to 1—O. K.

Counting 25 to 1—Fails.

6+6=12.

8+8=16.

10+11=15.

10+10=20.

6+7=14.

8+9=18.

Cube test, fourth line—Fails 4 out of 6 trials. H peculiar method of performing the test, in whic uses both hands.

Arranging 5 weights—Fails.

Repeats 5 digits.

Alien makes a number of foolish movements. Say came here to make money and will then get mar "If my girl goes back on me, I will get another I can get them easily."

June 6:

Cube test, fourth line—Fails 4 out of 5 trials.

Healy frame—Fails in 7 minutes.

Geographic test—Gives up after 5 minutes.

Healy-Fernald—Fails.

Imbecile test—O. K. in 6 minutes, first trial; on se trial, O. K. in 3 minutes; makes many foolish mist

4+3+2=15.

2+1+3=6.

5+4=10, 9.

6+7=14.

Counting 20 to 1—O. K. Says the doctor taught him night.

Counting 30 to 15—O. K.

Names days of week forward and backward.

Names 8 months.

Denies delusions and hallucinations.

June 7:

Counting 20 to 1 by 2's—Fails.

Repeats 4 digits.

Cube test, fourth line—Fails; does his usual characteristic moves.

Names 11 months.

Suicide story—O. K.

7+8=16.

7+8=13.

8+8=16.

5+5=10.

5+6=11.

9+7=17.

6+9=15.

Cross frame—Fails.

Circle frame—Fails.

Healy frame—Fails.

rtified feeble-minded.

se 19.—Z. G., Italian, female, age 18; arrived February 26, ; no schooling.

February 26:

Fails to give day, date, and year correctly.

Gives month, place, and ship on which passage was made correctly.

Names days of the week forward; fails backward.

Names 11 months.

Repeats 3 digits.

5+6=8.

4+2=8.

2+2=6.

4+4=9.

1+1=2.

Cube test, fourth line—Fails.

February 27:

Imbecile test—Fails in 5½ minutes; senseless maneuvers to get the blocks in place.

Healy frame—Carefully shown twice how the blocks are put in place. Five minutes' trial each time—Fails.

Cube test—Fails to learn to touch 3 blocks after a number of trials.

Comparing two weights (81 and 9 grams)—She picks the lighter one without touching the other and says heavier. Given one in each hand and told to w them, she again chooses the light one.

Repeats sentence of 10 syllables 2 out of 3 trials.

Counts 4 pennies on the second trial; at first cou them as 3.

Game of patience (cut oblong card)—Fails after 3 utes' trial; shown the solution then, and again fails

Copy of square—Makes 2 small oval-shaped figures.

3+2=8.

4 cents+2 cents=9 cents.

3 cents—1 cent=10. When asked what she was tol do she replied, "John is a good boy" (part of a tence given her to repeat several minutes before).

Æsthetic comparison of faces—All failures.

Does not know right from left.

Says she has 10 fingers; if she lost 8 there would left.

Three commissions—Does only one; when prompted, another, but fails when prompted again to do the t

Repeats 3 digits once in 3 trials.

Mother says the child did not walk until 27 months and was more than 3 years old when she began to

Certified imbecile.

Case 20.—R. W., Polish, male, age 8; arrived May 24, 1 no schooling.

May 24:

Is able to say a few words only. The mother speak some injury or illness when the child was born definite). She has, besides this child, two no children with her.

May 25, 1916:

Mother says his mental condition was caused by ne on the part of the midwife at his birth. There wa operation on his abdomen when 18 months old.

He feeds himself and goes to the toilet of his own voli but can do no tests. He is affectionate, stubborn, foolish.

Certified imbecile.

APPENDIX E.

STORIES OF CASES CERTIFIED AS INSANE AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Owing to racial peculiarities, it seems advisable to portray certain types of reaction which do not normally belong to a particular race and which when present in a person of that race constitute an abnormal mental state.

The following three (3) cases were certified as insane because of their attitude and general reaction:

Case No. I.—Female, single, age 39; nativity, Ireland; II This Alien was sent to Ellis Island because she struck an immigration inspector with her umbrella. On arrival she refused to make a statement explaining her conduct and demanded her immediate release, saying that she wished to proceed to her destination without further annoyance. She was sent to the hospital for observation. On admission she refused to conform to the ward routine in any degree. She threatened to give the physician the same treatment she had accorded the inspector, during her residence in the hospital she was arrogant, irritable, and faultfinding. She occasionally assaulted a nurse and frequently met the physician with a tirade of abuse, blaming him for her continued detention. She refused to discuss the condition which brought about her admission, other than to say that she was sorry that she struck the inspector. She had no appreciation of the gravity of the situation and would not listen to any explanation. No amount of questioning could elicit any hallucinations or delusions. This woman was undoubtedly insane; her whole attitude and manner were the same as one sees in the catatonoid form of dementia praecox.

Case No. II.—Male, single, age 23; nativity, Austria; Hebrew, laborer. Alien was turned aside during line inspection for physical examination. He refused to remove his clothing in the examining room, and was sent to the psychopathic ward for observation. He made no great objection to the routine admission formalities and gave very little information concerning himself. Throughout his sojourn in the hospital he was aggressive, irritable, arrogant, and egotistical. He resented all efforts at examination, refused to respond to questioning for the most part, offering in explanation that he was a serious-minded young man and couldn't be bothered answering foolish questions. He maintained this attitude during the three weeks he remained in the hospital.

Case No III.—Male, married, age 45; nativity, Greece; III Alien. On the line inspection alien was suspected of being feebleminded and was accordingly turned aside. In the evening following his arrival he occasioned considerable trouble in

the detention rooms, and was sent to the psychopathic pavi
On admission he was somewhat agitated. The next day he
restless and troublesome, annoying the attendants from
to time with requests for his release. When this was ref
he went about the ward in tears, wringing his hands and
ing "Patras to-morrow morning, Patras to-morrow morn
Then for two or three days he seemed quite normal. Ar
amination at this time brought out no evidence of mental d
or disorder. Thereafter, however, at intervals of two or t
days, he went about the ward crying "Patras, etc." On t
occasions he seemed depressed, apprehensive, and fea
Questions were often answered irrelevantly, and he impl
the other patients, attendants, and even visitors to interced
him.

It now seems appropriate to cite a few cases in which
general reaction for the first few days gave no indicatio
mental disorder.

Case No. IV.—Male, married, age 45; nativity, Nicara
On arrival alien showed marked evidence of organic dis
of the central nervous system. He discussed his conditio
some length and stated that it had been diagnosed in his
country as organic disease of the central nervous system,
progressive. He readily cooperated in the examination, r
a very good impression, and was quite pleasant and agree
He was kept in the detention ward about three days and
there was a decided change in his attitude. He gave
to many persecutory ideas, and regarded his detention
part of a long-standing conspiracy against him. He was
to the psychopathic ward, and while there wrote a histor
his life, showing that he had been the victim of various p
cutions extending over a period of years. He traveled
place to place, but without avail; where he went, his
mentors followed. He had a very well systematized delusi
trend.

Case No. V.—Male, single, age 40; nativity, Germany;
class. Alien was blind, and, being unable to care for hin
or make his way around, he was sent to the hospital until
time as there was final disposition made of his case. On
mission there was nothing in his conduct or manner to
one to suspect the presence of a psychosis. Everything
done to make him comfortable, and he seemed to appreciat
At the end of three days, however, he became quite dis
tented. He gave expression to ideas of persecution and
sent to the psychopathic ward. He stated that he had
annoyed and persecuted for about three years. He felt s
thing in the nature of electric shocks, caused by a supera
dance of concentrated thought transmission and thought-pic

missions. He also had many ideas of a sexual nature. vas the subject of various experiments to test his man- o etc. His delusions were fairly well systematized and ed to center around the period when he had declared his tion of becoming an American citizen.

Case No. VI.—Female, single, age 22; nativity, Russia; III Alien was reported by ship's surgeon as suffering from eria. On admission she was quiet and orderly, showed no of hysteria and no evidence of mental disorder. She ac- ted for her illness on shipboard by saying it was due to ea trip. She made a normal impression for about three after which time she was noticed talking to herself and ing occasionally. Mental examination at this time, how- was negative. Later she was often seen kneeling in an ude of prayer. After a stay of about two weeks in the tal she admitted hallucinations and delusions of a religious re.

The following cases are cited to show that while the general ude and manner may be normal and statements made may all the earmarks of facts, the general trend of conversa- ns very often indicative of mental disorder:

Case No. VII.—Male, married, age 60; nativity, Ireland; lass. Alien told a well-balanced story of the wrongs to n he had been subjected by relatives. He came to America he first time in 1901, married, and took his wife back to nd. His brother-in-law, who lived in Ireland, did not ap- of the match and made many attempts to secure his 's property. His wife had some trouble with her own ves, and after a six months' stay in Ireland returned to rica. The alien remained behind for 13 years and then ed to come to the United States to join his wife. There no way of establishing the truth or falsity of his story, but as held for observation. For several days after admission ng unusual was noted in his conduct. He told the same , only somewhat more elaborate, in which he included his s cousins and many friends of his wife's family. He had boycotted in many places, and while he contended that the reason for his second coming was to join his wife, he tted that he also hoped to escape the boycotting. After a in the hospital he began to suspect those about him. He hat the other patients in the ward knew his story, and ld the physician that he had heard two or three of them g about his troubles and saying that he should be cut up hrown out of the window. This case is cited to show that the alien had a well-defined psychosis, the story he told e first day of his detention seemed so plausible that with-

out further observatiou one would be inclined to give him benefit of the doubt and allow him to go on his way.

Case No. VIII.—Male, single, age 25; nativity, Ireland; class. Alien appeared mildly depressed on arrival and held for further examination. He gave a history of mastu tiou covering a period of three years, from 15 to 18. After continuiug this practice he was subject to nocturnal emissi and this, he says, caused him to be depressed from time to ti He consulted two physicians and they advised him to get m ried. In this case the sexual irregularities occupied the f ground of the picture. Further questioning brought out var hypochondriacal ideas. He took absolutely no interest in surroundings and showed no tendency to mingle with the otl in the ward. He moved about listlessly and was often noted ting for hours gazing vacantly into space. At times wheu q tioned, he seemed confused, did not have the situation wel hand, and was vague and indefinite concerning his plans for future. He admitted that he was low-spirited and worried reasons other than his sexual troubles.

Cases with these sexual disorders are frequent in pri practice, in genito-urinary clinics, and are commonly met in marine hospitals. The above case is cited to show tha many instances the sexual difficulties are merely a veil cove the underlying psychosis.

During the course of a full day's work, when 5,000 in grants arrive, there will be seen more or less excitement confusion on the part of the aliens incident to landing meeting friends, etc. To a certain degree this is nor and the majority adjust themselves almost immediately to new conditions. However, in many instances the confusi episodes are prolonged, and these are the cases in which fur observation is necessary. The following two cases show advisability of further detentiou and thorough examination

Case No. IX.—Female, single, age 40; nativity, Germany; class. Alien had been in the United States on two previous sions. On the third trip she seemed somewhat confused readily admitted that she was upset from the voyage, contended, however, that she would be all right when she rea Minnesota. She was detained and during the next few gave utterances to well-defined delusions. She stated that real reason for wanting to go to Miunesota was because of tain "secrecies" which were in her body and would not out until she arrived there. A second reason was that wanted to see a physician there who could settle all her culties, as he performed miracles.

ase No. X.—Male, married, age 69; nativity, Ireland; III as. Alien presented the physical enfeeblement incident to dvanced years. In the examining rooms his actions were not ifferent from those of the other aliens about him. A few ques-ons showed that he was somewhat clouded mentally. He was ent to the male detention ward for observation. While there e had to be cared for like a child, could not find his bed, was areless about his appearance, rather untidy in dress, cried, and alled to himself a great deal. He had no idea of time or place, ould not recall the names of his children, etc. This was very early a case of senile dementia.

APPENDIX F.

BLANK FORMS, ETC., USED AT ELLIS ISLAND.

A word or so might be said regarding certain usages and forms at Ellis Island which have proved of value.

Where it is necessary to handle a large number of people speaking foreign tongues among strange surroundings, some system of distributing them must be devised which is foolproof. At the preliminary line inspection a large number of aliens, who have been chalked, must be turned aside for further examination, and their distribution is likely to result in much confusion unless care is taken to avoid it. It has been found quite satisfactory to make use of small cards of different colors, each being checked with the examining officer's initials. These cards simply handed to the immigrant and he is motioned to the door. The color of the card indicates to the attendant at the door what disposition is to be made of him. For example, if an immigrant who has been chalked on the line as a mental defect is found at the secondary preliminary examination to be normal mentally, he is given a certain colored card, checked with the doctor's initials, and motioned to the door. There he is directed to the immigration division, and the medical division is through with him. If it is desired that he undergo some further examination for physical defects, he is given another colored card, similarly checked. When he arrives at the door he will then be conducted to the physical examining room. If

he is to go to the hospital, this is accomplished in a sim manner, and so on. The method is simple and effective.

An immigrant who has been chalked and then released preliminary examination is at once turned over to the immi tion division and a record is made of the matter, but no hist of the case is kept. The mental cases which are held for ther examination are recorded on the card which is sh herewith. At one time we used a card which gave an out of the usual examination for mental deficiency, but this found unsatisfactory, as there was little space for recor details and it interfered with the officer's individuality making examinations. The cards for each case are fin bound together and at the termination of the case go into files. More elaborate records for the insane or suspected sane are, of course, kept, as is done in the usual psychopa ward, on regular history forms. Outside of the hospitals, h ever, the records at Ellis Island must necessarily be reduce simple terms, and only the most essential things are redu to writing.

Finally, with regard to method of certification, the usual f which is in common use at all stations is the one employed, of course the diagnosis used in certification corresponds to terms used in the law, namely, insanity, feeble-mindedness, becility, idiocy, and epilepsy. In the certification of me cases it is usually required that three officers concur in certificate and sign it, if they are available, but two are s cient to meet the requirements of the law and regulation this port.

Y. Form 169.

HOLD FOR FURTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATION.[1]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

me _____ Age ____ Nat. _____ Race____
rived _____ S. S. _____ No. ____ Reg. by _____

_____
Inspector.

ıse of detention:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

[1] Reverse side has blank lines for further remarks.

LITERATURE.

The following brief list of literature is recommended to inexperienced officer. Further reading will very naturally gest itself as he gains in experience. A more detailed lis therefore considered unnecessary.

Outline of Psychiatry, by William A. White. The Journa Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Co., New York

Lectures on Clinical Psychiatry, by Emil Krapelin; revised edited by Thomas Johnstone. Wm. Wood & Co., New Y

Mental Deficiency, by A. F. Tredgold. Bailliere, Tindall & London; and Wm. Wood & Co., New York.

Health and Medical Inspection of School Children—article Mental Deficiency, by Walter S. Cornell. F. A. Davis lishing Co., Philadelphia.

The Individual Delinquent, by William Healy. Little, Brow Co,. Boston.

A Method of Measuring the Development of the Intelligenc Young Children, Alfred Binet and Th. Simon. Transl by Clara Harrison Town. Chicago Medical Book Co., cag .

The Psychology of Insanity, by Bernard Hart. Cambr Manuals, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

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